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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Jul 2003 VOL 139 ISS 5
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Jul 2003 (20030727/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d stat que
L1 1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON LACTIC ACID?/CN
L2 5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SALICYLIC ACID?/CN
L3 889 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON OLEIC ACID?/CN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN
L5 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR
"CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)
L11 120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?
L12 75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?
L13 77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?
L14 438 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?
L15 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L16 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)
L17 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (OTIC OR EAR? OR OTO?) (L)L16

=> d ibib abs hitrn 117 1-2

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:591672 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:129923
TITLE: Preparation containing lactic and **salicylic**
acids for veterinary use
INVENTOR(S): Lopez Cabrera, Antonio; Homedes Beguer, Josep
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratorios Del Esteve, S.A., Spain
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 1228784	A2	20020807	EP 2001-500299	20011228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
ES 2171147	A1	20020816	ES 2001-254	20010206
US 2003068294	A1	20030410	US 2002-43168	20020114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		ES 2001-254	A	20010206

Mine?

AB Prepn. for veterinary use includes at least one keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, one bactericide agent, one yeast control agent and one anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent. Furthermore, it may include at least one agent that enhances its cerumenolytic properties, at least one vegetable ext. with antiseptic and cicatrizing properties and/or at least one deodorant agent. The agent with cleaning keratolytic action and cerumenolytic is lactic acid, salicylic acid, or a mixt. of the two. The bactericide agent is Cetraria islandica ext. The yeast control agent is lactic acid, salicylic acid or a mixt. of the two. The anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous is a vegetal ext. of Cucumis sativus. The agent that enhances the cerumenolytic effect is oleic acid. The vegetal ext. is Mimosa tenuiflora ext., Cetraria islandica ext., Chamomilla recutita ext. or a mixt. of them. The deodorant is Cetraria islandica ext. For example, a compn. with cleaning effect and for removing wax and secretion from the dog's auditory canal, and therefore reducing otitis contained butylene glycol 720 g, polyethylene glycol 125 g, ethoxydiglycol 50 g, deionized water 25 g, glycerin 31 g, lactic acid 20.3 g, C. sativus ext. 8 g, C. islandica ext. 8 g, M. tenuiflora ext. 8 g, oleic acid 2.5 g, and salicylic acid 2.2 g.

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies
69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies
112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies

RL: THU. (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical preps. contg. lactic and salicylic acids and vegetable exts. for veterinary use)

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1939:33982 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 33:33982
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 33:4813i,4814a-i,4815a
TITLE: Collagen structure and the vegetable tanning process
AUTHOR(S): Braybrooks, W. E.; McCandlish, D.; Atkin, W. R.
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Leather Trades' Chemists
(1939), 23, 111-25, 135-50
CODEN: JSLTAX; ISSN: 0037-9921
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB There are 2 types of reaction involved in fixation of tannin by collagen: (I) acid-base reaction between tannin acids and amino groups, and (II) condensation reactions of various kinds, involving replacement of H₂O by tannin. II is readily reversed by H₂O, and gives rise to "fixed H₂O-sol. matter." I is responsible for "fixed tannin." I is dependent on pH value only above pH = 8, because all but 2 basic groups of collagen are ionized completely at lower pH values. Combination of tannin with amino groups is always incomplete because of the latter's inaccessibility. Swelling increases accessibility of amino groups. Tannin fixation increases with swelling both for ordinary and partially deaminized collagen (Thomas, C. A. 20, 1148). After collagen has been tanned, acidification does not

increase subsequent tannin fixation, because tanned collagen does not swell in acid. Therefore plumping must be done in the **early** liquors. Swelling of dry gelatin in H₂O is accompanied by fixation of about 20% H₂O as hydrate; this is deduced from Braybrook's data (C. A. 33, 3199.2) on the constitution of collagen, and confirmed by the vapor pressure-swelling curve of Katz (C. A. 11, 3141), and the work of Speakman (cf. C. A. 27, 3131) on hydration of wool. A further 100% H₂O is combined by "dipolar assocn.," and the remaining imbibed H₂O is "free," as shown by diffusion, conductance and vapor pressure data. Osmotic swelling is discussed briefly. Swelling by salts, referred to as "lyotropic swelling," is an entirely distinct phenomenon, of great importance in tanning. Presence of lime in pelt during the first stages of tanning promotes plumping. Lyotropic swelling decreases lateral cohesion of polypeptide chains through the "short link" (Astbury and Woods, C. A. 28, 3238.1). Reduction of lateral cohesion permits contraction of the fibers. The shrinkage temp. is a measure of structural cohesion, which is governed both by zwitter-ion combination and by the short link. The effect of lyotropic swelling, as well as osmotic swelling, was measured by detg. wt. gains and shrinkage temps. of pieces of unhaired, delimed steer hide, in equil. with solns. covering the pH range 0.5 to 12; (1) 0.1 N K₂SO₄ + H₂SO₄ or KOH, (2) 0.1 N KCl + HCl or KOH, (3) 0.1 N CaCl₂ + HCl or Ca(OH)₂. A qual. agreement was found between the pH-swelling curves and the inverted pH-shrinkage temp. curves, except at pH values below 2.5, where both swelling and shrinkage temp. decreased with increasing acidity. Ca ion showed a very marked lyotropic effect, especially between the isoelec. point and pH = 8.5. This indicates that zwitter-ion links are also opened in some way by neutral salts. The specific effect of neutral salts in very acid solns. indicates their effect on the short link. Na salts repress swelling and raise the shrinkage temp. (pickling); Ca salts do not repress swelling; KI or KCNS disperses the pelt. At pH = 10 to 11, CaCl₂ produces a sharp drop in swelling and increase in shrinkage temp., believed to be a case of alk. pickling. Swelling and shrinkage temp. detns. for pelt in equil. with weak acids and their salts indicated little lyotropic activity for H₃BO₃, AcOH, HCOOH and **lactic acid**. The pronounced lyotropic activity of Ca ion was further established. The suggested use of CaCl₂ for soaking dry hides probably is based on this lyotropic activity, both toward skin and toward putrefactive bacteria. A suggested mechanism of lyotropic activity is the weakening of zwitter-ion links by assocn. of cations with COO⁻ and anions with NH₃⁺. Associative forces depend on fields of force about cations (highest for small and for multivalent ions) and on deformability of anions (highest for large ions). This agrees roughly with the exptl. facts. In warm retannage of leather ("hot pitting"), heat promotes tannage by opening the fine structure of leather, dispersing tannin mol. aggregates and aiding elimination of H₂O from collagen and tannin through weakening secondary valence forces. Analyses are given of steer-hide pieces tanned with **mimosa ext.** under varying conditions of pH value and CaCl₂ concn., and retanned under varying conditions of pH value and temp. Results obtained for fixed tannin (official method) show that heat (40.degree.) and low pH value (3.2) in retanning are much more effective in favoring high tanning fixation than variations in initial tanning conditions. Presence of 0.5 M CaCl₂ during tanning results in very plump leather, of slightly enhanced degree of tannage, but of very poor color and grain texture. Fixation was adversely affected by 0.1 M CaCl₂.

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=> d stat que 116
L1      1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LACTIC ACID?/CN
L2      5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SALICYLIC ACID?/CN
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=> s l16 not l17
 L18 19 L16 NOT L17

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 L17 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (OTIC OR EAR? OR OTO?)(L)L16
 L18 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L16 NOT L17

=> d ibib abs hitrn l18 1-19

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675886 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:221810
 TITLE: Composition for aroma delivery with improved stability
 and reduced foaming
 INVENTOR(S): Li, Yujun
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002068005	A1	20020906	WO 2001-US6092	20010226
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2001-US6092 20010226

AB A reaction mixt. that is esp. suited to generate heat in a controllable manner. The reaction mixt. includes exothermic heat-generating particles having a water sol. coating made from polyethylene glycol with a mol. wt. between 2000 and 6000; a volatile component, a buffer, an anti-foaming agent, and optionally including an aq. soln. and a thickening agent. The reaction components are mixed together and the mixt. increases in temp. to a set temp. within a predtd. time, and the mixt. remains at the set temp. for a longer period of time. In this manner, volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. The visual enhancement agents are selected from the group consisting of a dye, a chemiluminescence agent, a fluorescence agent, a pearlescence agent, and mixts. thereof. More preferably, the visual enhancement agent is selected from the group consisting of fire-fly luciferase, ATP, ethylene glycol distearate and mixts. thereof.

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buffer; exothermic aroma delivery compn. with improved stability and reduced foaming)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:865917 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:213780

TITLE: Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 1: Cigarette design, testing approach, and review of results

AUTHOR(S): Carmines, E. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Philip Morris U.S.A. Research Center, Richmond, VA, 23261-6583, USA

SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (2002), 40(1), 77-91

CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A testing program was designed to evaluate the potential effects of 333 ingredients added to typical com. blended test cigarettes on selected biol. and chem. endpoints. Ingredients were incorporated into the test cigarettes as they are normally used in the manufg. process. The studies performed included a bacterial mutagenicity screen (Ames assay), a mammalian cell cytotoxicity assay (neutral red uptake), detn. of smoke chem. constituents, and a 90-day nose-only smoke inhalation study in rats. Three pairs of test cigarettes were produced, each contg. one of three different groups of ingredients. In each pair, one of the cigarettes contained the normal approx. use level of the ingredients (low-level) and the other a 1.5-3 multiple of the normal use level (high-level). Anal. of the test cigarettes for selected ingredients or markers indicated that the target application rates were achieved and that the cigarettes had been manufd. as intended. Evaluation of cigarette performance indicated that the addn. of the ingredients at high levels did not significantly alter the burning characteristics of the test cigarettes. Specific details of the individual studies conducted as part of an ingredient evaluation program are discussed in Parts 2-4 of this publication series (Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 93-104; Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 105-111; Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 113-131). The results of the

smoke chem. studies indicated a redn. in the majority of the smoke constituents and a few isolated instances of increases when compared to the control cigarettes. These smoke chem. changes, while statistically significant, were not supported by any significant alteration in the biol. effects of cigarette smoke normally seen with the bacterial mutagenicity assay, cytotoxicity assay or subchronic inhalation study. Based on the results of these studies, it can be concluded that these ingredients added to tobacco do not add significantly to the overall toxicity of cigarettes.

IT 87-19-4 97-64-3 118-58-1 119-36-8
7492-70-8

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes and cigarette design and testing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:332556 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:106846
TITLE: Use of the industrial waste Ferkal in the production of **Mimosa caesalpiniæfolia** seedlings, in degraded soil from clay **extraction** areas, inoculated with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and **Rhizobium**
AUTHOR(S): Pralon, A. Z.; Martins, M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universidade Estadual Norte Fluminense, 28015-620, Brazil
SOURCE: Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo (2001), 25(1), 55-63
CODEN: RBCSDP; ISSN: 0100-0683
PUBLISHER: Sociedade Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese

AB An expt. was carried out under greenhouse conditions to evaluate the effects of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF), and, or **Rhizobium** inoculation, with the addn. of industrial waste from **lactic acid** prodn. (Ferkal), on the growth of **Mimosa caesalpiniæfolia**. Plastic pots of 6 L of capacity were used, filled with degraded soil from clay **extn.** areas with four levels of the Ferkal residue (0, 50, 100 and 200 g dm³). Six microbiol. treatments were conducted: indigenous AMF; AMF Glomus clarum; **Rhizobium**; indigenous AMF + **Rhizobium**; AMF G. clarum + **Rhizobium**; and, non-inoculated control. The results were evaluated 103 days after planting by measuring AMF colonization; dry matter of nodules in the roots; wt. of dry matter and N and P contents in the shoots. Addn. of Ferkal in the control treatment led to a significant increase in dry matter prodn. and P content. The best results were obsd. in plants inoculated with AMF and/or **Rhizobium**, showing significant increases in dry wt. and N and P content in the shoot, in almost all the inoculated treatments. The indigenous AMFs were more efficient than the G. clarum in promoting plant growth.

IT 50-21-5P, **Lactic acid**, preparation

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BYP (Byproduct); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(effect of waste from **lactic acid** prodn., arbuscular mycorrhiza and **Rhizobium** on the growth and compn. of **Mimosa caesalpiniæfolia** in degraded soil after clay **extn.**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:206746 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:350387
 TITLE: Fatty acid composition of lipids present in selected
 lichenized fungi: a chemotyping study
 AUTHOR(S): Sasaki, Guilherme L.; Cruz, Leonardo M.; Gorin,
 Philip A. J.; Iacomini, Marcello
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Bioquimica, Universidade Federal do
 Parana, Curitiba, Brazil
 SOURCE: Lipids (2001), 36(2), 167-174
 CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201
 PUBLISHER: AOCS Press
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The total-lipid compn. of 21 lichens of the ascomycetous genera Cladonia
 (11) and Cladina (1) of the family Cladoniaceae, Cladina (1), Parmotrema
 (3), Ramalina (2), Leptogium (1), **Cetraria** (1), and the
 basidiomycetous genus Dictyonema (1) was detd. Analyses of those of
 Dictyonema glabratum were carried out with a total **ext.** and
 those obtained after successive extns. with various solvents. Each
ext. was partitioned between n-heptane/isopropanol and 1 M
 sulfuric acid, giving triglycerides (TG) in the upper phase. Exts. were
 methanolyzed and the resulting Me esters were analyzed by gas
 chromatog.-mass spectrometry. Methanolyzates of TG unexpectedly contained
 esters of 9-oxodecanoic, 9-methyl-tetradecanoic, 6-methyl-tetradecanoic,
 3-hydroxydecanoic, nonanedioic, and decanedioic acids, as well as common
 fatty acids. Fatty acid Me ester profiles from the lichens were submitted
 to cluster anal., and the resulting dendrogram showed a cluster consistent
 with Cladonia spp., suggesting an efficient aid to lichen taxonomy. The
 total carbohydrate content of each lipid **ext.** was detd. by a
 modified phenol-sulfuric acid method, which compensated for the presence
 of pigments.

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
 (chemotyping study of the fatty acid compn. of lipids present in
 selected lichenized fungi)

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:818218 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:54598
 TITLE: Scented body gel having particulate matter in the form
 of glitter with predetermined shapes
 INVENTOR(S): Klar, Cindi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Townley Jewelry, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6007846	A	19991228	US 1997-857932	19970516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-857932	19970516

AB A body gel compn. having glitter contained therein comprising a surface active agent system for moisturizing the skin being in the range of 3 percent to 12 percent by wt. of the body gel compn.; at least one pH adjuster being in the range of 0.5% to 2.0% by wt. of the body gel compn.; a preservative system for preserving the body gel compn. against microbial contamination being in the range of 0.40% to 2.4% by wt. of the body gel compn.; at least one anti-oxidant and light stabilizer for preventing oxidn. of the body gel compn. being in the range of 0.02% to 0.3% by wt. of the body gel compn.; a diluent in the form of water in the range of 50.0% to 70.0% by wt. of the body gel compn.; and suspended particulate matter having a plurality of predetd. glitter shapes for cosmetic ornamentation of the body being in the range of 10.0% to 20.0% by wt. of the body gel compn. An unscented glitter gel contained water 50.00-70.00, polyester glitter 10.00-20.00, propylene glycol 2.00-10.00, Carbomer 940 0.50-2.00, triethanolamine 0.50-2.00, imidozolidinyl urea 0.20-1.00, methylparaben 0.20-1.00, trisodium EDTA 0.10-0.75, propylparaben 0.02-0.40, and benzophenone-2 0.02-0.30%.

IT 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(scented body gel having particulate matter in form of glitter with predetd. shapes)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:901152 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:28491

TITLE: Physicochemical characterization of raw oils from some Sonoran desert leguminous seeds

AUTHOR(S): Ortega-Nieblas, M.; Vazquez-Moreno, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologicas, Univ. de Sonora, Hermosillo, 83000, Mex.

SOURCE: Grasas y Aceites (Seville) (1995), 46(1), 1-5

CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

PUBLISHER: Instituto de la Grasa y sus Derivados

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Spanish

AB The Sonoran desert has a great variety of nutritional native plants, mainly from the leguminous family. Although in ancient times their products were used as food by native Americans, there is little information about their potential as food sources. For this reason, oils from the following seeds were studied: *Acacia farnesiana* (huizache), *Mimosa grahamii* (gatuna), *Cercidium microphyllum* (palo verde 1), *Cercidium sonorae* (brea), *Parkinsonia aculeata* (palo verde 2), *Olneya tesota* (palo fierro) and *Prosopis juliflora* (mesquite). Oils were extd. from the seeds with hexane, and contents ranged from 8.5 to 23.5%. The physicochem. studies showed mostly unsatd. oils, as demonstrated by the iodine index, (101-147 units). Indexes of acidity, peroxides and free fatty acids were low and within the accepted values. Fatty acids were sepd. and quantified by gas chromatog. Linoleic and oleic acids were found to predominate. All extd. crude oils were of good quality, comparable to those from soybean, corn, sunflower and carthamus.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:652549 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:252549

TITLE: Compositions for simultaneously tanning and dyeing

INVENTOR(S): hides, and manufacture of the compositions
 Lopez, Mato Ariel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unitan S.A.I.C.A., Argent.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 543689	A1	19930526	EP 1992-402905	19921026
R: CH, DE, FR, IT, LI				
ZA 9208144	A	19940218	ZA 1992-8144	19921021
BR 9204168	A	19930504	BR 1992-4168	19921027

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AR 1991-321045 19911030
 AB The compns. contain .gtoreq.1 tanning compd. capable of forming chromophore groups and consisting of .gtoreq.1 of natural pyrocatechic derivs. of quebracho, **mimosa**, acacia, and their tannic acids, natural pyrogalllic derivs. of tara, carob, and their tannic acids, HCHO-naphthalenesulfonic acid condensate, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, HCHO-phenolsulfonic acid condensate, gallic acid, and .gtoreq.1 couplers capable of developing the final color with the chromophoric groups of the tanning compd. and selected from triphenyltrimethanesulfonic acid, aniline, p-aminoacetoaniline (sic), urea-1 acid (sic), p-aminosalicylic acid, dinitrostyrenesulfonic acid, p-sulfanilic acid, p-nitroaniline, phenolsulfonic acid, benzidine H (sic), benzaldehyde, N,N-dimethylaniline, and o-dianisidine CH-CH (sic). The compns. are manufd. by treating aq. solns. of a tanning compd. with naphthalenesulfonic acid derivs., adding nitro, azo, nitrous, azoxy, carbonic and/or quinoid group-contg. compds., oxidizing these groups, coupling the chromophoric base., dissolving the tanning-dyeing **ext** . by sulfitation, concg. the resulting product to .apprx.50% solids, optionally graduating the material with complex metal salts and/or coloring agents, standardizing, and drying. These compns. have excellent penetration, will dye scars and natural defects in the leather, have high color level and color intensity at low dye consumption, give easier finishing and better quality without shades (snow), are useful on a wide range of articles without change in equipment, and are noncontaminating.
 IT 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (coupling agent, compns. contg., for simultaneous tanning and dyeing of hides, for final color development)

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:493477 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:93477
 TITLE: Chemical constituents of the lichen species *Cetraria islandica*
 AUTHOR(S): Solberg, Y.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Res. Lab., Agric. Univ. Norway, Aas, N-1432, Norway
 SOURCE: Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory (1986), 60, 391-406
 CODEN: JHBLAI; ISSN: 0073-0912
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB In studies of the lichen species *C. islandica*, concn. of a

chloroform-methanolic ext. led to the isolation of fractions contg. hydrocarbons, fatty alcs., fatty acids, keto acids, dicarboxylic acids, sterols, mono-, sesqui-, di- and triterpenoids, and some arom. compds. C17-alkadiene, linoleic and linolenic acids, ketostearic acid, protolichesterinic acid and fatty acids similar to protolichesterinic acid were found as the main constituents of the lichen ext. Most of the detected compds. are new for this lichen species. Results also revealed some unknown constituents.

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(of Cetraria islandica)

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:567092 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:167092
TITLE: The excitatory substance of the Mimosaceae
AUTHOR(S): Bielenberg, Wiebke; Esterbauer, Hermann; Hayn, Marianne; Umrath, Karl
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem., Univ. Graz, Graz, A-8010, Austria
SOURCE: Phyton (Horn, Austria) (1984), 24(1), 1-10
CODEN: PHYNAZ; ISSN: 0079-2047
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In exts. of leaves of **Mimosa pudica**, 2 activity max. regarding the initiation of leaf movements were sepnd. by chromatog. on a Sephadex column. The first max. (E) had .apprx.80%, the second (G) .apprx.20% of the activity. .beta.-Glucosidase did not alter the activity of E, but destroyed the activity of G. Further expts. showed that substance E was a carboxylic acid, probably aliph. Substance G was a phenolic glycoside, which, in contrast to substance E, was not retained by an anion exchanger filter. Leaf exts. of **Neptunia plena**, another mimosaceous plant, had the same activity as exts. of **M. pudica** regarding the initiation of leaf movements of **Mimosa**. On the Sephadex column exts. of **Neptunia** had 1 activity max. with the elution vol. of the E activity of **Mimosa** exts. On an anion exchange filter **Neptunia** exts. lost their whole activity, whereas **Mimosa** exts. retained some activity corresponding to the activity of the glycoside. Thus, the acid responsible for the E activity of a **Mimosa** ext. is the excitatory substance of the Mimosaceae. By expts. on **M. pudica** sprouts with different liberating substances it was found that the excitatory substance had .gtoreq.1 OH-groups and a carboxylic acid group in the trans position.

IT 50-78-2 69-72-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(leaf movement induction by, in Mimosa)

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:59935 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:59935
TITLE: Cowhide sheets for ready-made clothing
AUTHOR(S): Gratacos, E.; Cot, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Curidos Patronato "Juan de la Cierva", Barcelona, Spain
SOURCE: AQEIC Boletin Tecnico (1974), 25(9), 244-70
CODEN: AQECA4; ISSN: 0365-5873
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish
AB In a series of tests in which chrome tanned cowhide was retanned with 4

different agents only a 10% soln. of 40% ammonium oleate (I) [544-60-5] produced an increase in tear strength. The hide was retanned with a 10% soln. of 25% glutaraldehyde [111-30-8], with a soln. contg. 5% substitute syntan and 5% **mimosa ext.**, with a 10% soln. of a syntan-chrome mixt., and with the I soln. and the thickness increased 4.80-7.92% whereas the tear strength changed by -2.14, -0.66, -8.84 and +8.69% resp. for the 4 treatments. The effect of the 4 retanning treatments remained const. when the amt. of chrome in the tanned hide varied. Tear strength was a function of thickness and was greatest for thick samples retanned in the blue. The effect of fatliquoring of leather retanned with I was exmd.

IT 544-60-5

RL: USES (Uses)
(retanning with, of chrome leather)

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:27748 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:27748
 TITLE: The pectin-pectin enzyme problem in pickle manufacture
 AUTHOR(S): Krause, M.; Bock, Willy
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Ernaehr., Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Ernaehrungsforschung (1968), 13(2), 419-30
 CODEN: ERNFA7; ISSN: 0071-1179
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German

AB During the fermentation phase in the manuf. of pickles the action of **lactic acid**, NaCl, and the pectin enzymes of the cucumbers themselves on the protopectin components of the pickled material causes increased soln. and a marked deesterification of the cucumber pectin. The significant loss caused by softening of the pickles due to further primary protopectin decompn. is probably due to pectin-decompg. enzymes of microbial origin. Satisfactory pickles should have as little sol. pectin as possible, a low activity of pectinolytic enzymes, as well as a high pectinase-inhibiting action. The addn. of tanninlike pectinase inhibitors (catechintannin compds. such as **mimosa** bark **ext.**), Ca salts, and sorbic acid (esp. K sorbate) will reduce softening.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:86641 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:86641
 TITLE: Rapid tanning of leather
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
 SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: NAXXAN
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Dutch
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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NL 6607755		19661206		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19650605

AB Mordanted skins are acidified to pH 3-3.6, pretanned with chrome tanning agents, and tanned with vegetable or synthetic tanning agents. Thus, mordanted kipskins were pickled with 60% H₂O at 20.degree., 0.8% 66.degree. Be. H₂SO₄, 1.5% Ca formate and 4% Na .beta.-naphthalenesulfonate for 2 hrs., pretanned with 2.5% 33% basic Cr sulfate

(25% Cr₂O₃) for 2 hrs. Tanning was completed with a 5.degree. Be. soln. of 35 parts **mimosa** tannin, 50 parts pure sulfite quebracho **ext.**, and 15 parts pure adduct of 1 mole H₂CO, 1 mole 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulfone, and 0.85 mole .beta.-naphthalenesulfonic acid for 2 days. A soft leather was obtained. NaHSO₄, KHSO₄, (NH₄)₂SO₄, NH₄Cl, Na₂S₂O₅, HCO₂H, acetic acid, **lactic acid**, and HCl were also used for pickling.

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:52038 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:52038
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:8842c-e
TITLE: Occurrence of malonic acid in plants
AUTHOR(S): Bentley, L. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. London
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1952), 170, 847-8
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Malonic acid (I) was **extd.** from plant leaves by H₂SO₄ soln., and identified by filter paper chromatography, use being made of a soln. contg. tert-AmOH 80, CHCl₃ 80, H₂O 80, and HCOOH 30, for development. I, 0.5 to 2 mg., was found per g. fresh wt. in leaves from 18 species taken from the genera: Medicago, Phaseolus, Vicia, Ononis, Astragalus, Trifolium, Lupinus, Anthyllis, Lotus, Melilotus, Colutea, Sophora, Thermopsis, and Trigonella. I was not found in species from the following genera: Lathyrus, Onobrychis, Vicia, Cercis, **Mimosa**, Piptanthus, Hedysarum, Cassia, and Gleditsia. Malic and citric acids were found in all 27 exts. Ext. of leaves of Helianthus annuus purified and concd. by the use of ion-exchange resins were found to contain citric, malic, I, lactic, succinic, aconitic, and fumaric acids. Pure I was sepd. from a mixt. of I, citric, malic, lactic, succinic, aconitic, and fumaric acids found in Phaseolus coccineus (runner bean).

IT 50-21-5, **Lactic acid**
(in sunflower leaves)

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:2975 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:2975
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:479f-g
TITLE: Chemical examination of the seeds of *Mimosa pudica* Linn. I. Analysis of fatty oil
AUTHOR(S): Aggarwal, Joti Sarup; Karimullah
CORPORATE SOURCE: Delhi
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945), 4, 80-2
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The seeds of **Mimosa pudica** Linn (Lajwanti) (I) contain about 17% fat. The fat resembled soybean oil in characteristics. The component fat acids found in oil **extd.** from I consisted of linolenic acid 0.4%, linoleic acid 51%, **oleic acid** 31%, palmitic acid 8.7%, and stearic acid 8.9%. There was 2.5% unsaponifiable matter which consisted of 2 sterols, one not yet identified m. 209-210.degree. and the other presumably sitosterol.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:55495 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:55495
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:7764c-e
TITLE: Influence of different acids on tanning with
mimosa extract
AUTHOR(S): Aabye, J. S.; Rasmussen, O. V.
SOURCE: Stiasny Festschr. (1937) 9-12
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Liter portions of solns. (d. 1.14) of **mimosa ext.** were reduced to pH 3.2 with various acids such as 10 g. of concd. HCl, 10 g. of HCO₂H, 55 g. of AcOH, 60 g. of EtCO₂H, 30 g. of lactic or 18 g. of phthalic acid. The liquors contg. AcOH and EtCO₂H gave firmer leathers in the wet state, but this was not so marked after drying and rolling. The finished leathers differed in color and had the following degrees of tannage: HCl 52, HCO₂H 54, AcOH 74 and **lactic acid** 78. The phys. properties were less affected by the dissociation const. of the acid.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1936:41086 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 30:41086
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 30:5447e-h
TITLE: Sediment formation in aqueous vegetable tanning extracts
AUTHOR(S): Nemec, Vladimir
SOURCE: Technicka Hlidka Kozeluzska (1934), 10, 44-123
From: Chem. Zentr. 1935, I, 3086
CODEN: THKOAC; ISSN: 0371-7399
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In the case of chestnut and oak exts. the wt. and vol. of the sediment produced increases with increasing concn. up to a max.; a similar relation does not hold for **mimosa ext.** As to the influence of cooling the solns., the tanning exts. are most sensitive at the crit. concn. at which the concn. curve reaches its max. Upon cooling below 18.degree. a large amt. of sediment is regularly formed which retains for a long time the ability to again go into soln. upon raising the temp. Not only the inorg. but also most of the org. acids cause a sepn. of the tanning agents as sediment. Fatty acids dissolve such sediment, their solvent ability increasing from acetic to butyric acid. **Lactic acid** also has a peptizing effect. The solvent action of fatty acids, alc., acetone, glycerol, etc., can be ascribed to their reducing effect upon the colloidal sediment particles. As a rule, the most marked pptg. action by acids (oxalic, HCl) upon the tanning agents appears at the crit. concn. At higher pH values the flocculation point is shifted by only 0.1-0.3.

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1932:32624 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 26:32624
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 26:3402h-i
TITLE: Changes of hydrogen-ion concentration (pH) of acids in the presence of vegetable tanning materials
AUTHOR(S): Chernov, N.; Kolesnikov, V.
SOURCE: Vestnik Kozhevennoi Prom. Torgov. (1929) 51-2
From: Chem. Zentr. 1930, 11, 3679
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The pH of 0.1 N H₂SO₄, **lactic acid** and AcOH increases

when the acids are treated with 1.degree. B.acte.e. tanning solns. This increase depends upon the strength of the acid and the nature of the tanning material. The weaker the acid the larger is the increase. Mixts. of 2 different tanning liquors of 1.degree. B.acte.e. do not change the pH of acids as calcd. from their resp. values, except mixts. of barks of willow, mangrove, pine, **mimosa** and "ordinary" quebracho **ext.**

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1931:39281 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 25:39281
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 25:4428c-d
TITLE: Sulfurized fatty oils
INVENTOR(S): Bunbury, H. M.; Clarke, R. B. F. F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 343533		19291014	GB	

AB With a sulfurized or vulcanized fatty oil such as a rubber substitute as described in Brit. 343,099 (preceding abstr.), there is incorporated a material such as tannic acid, gallic acid or quebracho, **mimosa**, gambier or like **extracts** (the incorporation being effected at the beginning, during or after the vulcanization). The products are readily emulsifiable, and may be mixed with substances such as **oleic acid**, casein or other protective colloids, etc.

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1929:46738 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 23:46738
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 23:5347g-h
TITLE: The influence of tanning materials on the degree of dissociation of acids
AUTHOR(S): Czernov, N.; Sipin, S.
SOURCE: Vestnik Kozhevennoi Prom. i Torgovli (1927) 285
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Solns. of H₂SO₄, HCl, AcOH and **lactic acid** (0.02 N) in 1.degree. solns. of mangrove, **mimosa** bark, ordinary quebracho, sulfited quebracho, valony and spruce **extracts** were studied. The H-ion concn. of weak acids is lowered much more by tanning exts. than is that of strong acids.

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L1 1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON LACTIC ACID?/CN
L2 5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SALICYLIC ACID?/CN
L3 889 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON OLEIC ACID?/CN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN
L5 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR
"CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)
L11 120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?
L12 75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?
L13 77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?
L14 438 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?
L15 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L16 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)
L19 1630 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA OR CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L20 467 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)
L21 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (OTIC OR EAR OR VETERINAR? OR
ANIMAL? OR LIVESTOCK? OR PET OR PETS)
L22 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 NOT L16

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L22 ANSWER 1 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:96176 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142480
TITLE: Dietetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions containing
a plant extract and probiotic microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Fabre, Pierre; Fabre, Bernard; Groubert, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Dolisos, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1281403	A1	20030205	EP 2002-291914	20020729
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
FR 2827774	A1	20030131	FR 2001-10181	20010730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-10181	A 20010730
AB	Dietetic and/or pharmaceutical compns. contg. a plant ext. and probiotic microorganisms are claimed. Selection of microorganisms and the plants exts. are described.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:977626 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:28985
TITLE: Cosmetic treatment method for stretch marks
INVENTOR(S): Denner, Alfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002102341	A1	20021227	WO 2002-FR2047	20020614
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2825918	A1	20021220	FR 2001-7789	20010614

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-7789 A 20010614

AB Cosmetic treatment method for stretch marks, characterized in comprising sequential application of a rubefacient agent, a nutritional material based on amino acids, a vegetable ext. compn. for increasing the vascularization of the skin, a hydrating compn. and optionally a compn. for accelerating the suppression of discolorations, each of the above compns. being applied by the topical route.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:877248 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:337105
 TITLE: Method for producing **animal** fodder additive containing a flavonoid-rich **mimosa extract**
 INVENTOR(S): Andresen, Georg; Jensen, Hans
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Diarex v/G.Andresen, Den.; Flex Foder Holding ApS
 SOURCE: Dan., 28 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Danish
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DK 172775	B1	19990712	DK 1998-335	19980312
DK 9800335	A	19990712		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1998-335 19980312
 AB A method for producing a food additive is disclosed which involves taste-masking to make palatable the flavonoids found in the **mimosa** exts. used in the food additive.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:712813 HCPLUS
 TITLE: Composition for treating wssv infected tiger shrimp
 INVENTOR(S): Desai, Ulhas Manohar; Achuthankutty, Chittur Thelakkat; Sreepada, Rayadurga Anantha

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002072121	A1	20020919	WO 2001-IN148	20010822
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-788601 A 20010221
 AB The present invention relates to a composition useful as prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for the management of viral and bacterial diseases in aquatic **animals**, said composition containing effective amount of **extract** obtained from the plants *Latena camera*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Occimum sanctum*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Cynalon dactylon*, *Curcuma longa*, and *Allium sativum*, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluents or excipients.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:112195 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:196474
 TITLE: An oil-in-water emulsion for use on human skin for cleansing, preserving or improving the condition of the skin
 INVENTOR(S): Hyldgaard, Jorgen; Larsen, Jimmi; Jensen, Anette Severin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Plum Kemi Produktion A/S, Den.; Hyldgaard, Jorgen; Larsen, Jimmi; Jensen, Anette Severin
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9805294	A1	19980212	WO 1997-DK324	19970801
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,				

GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9736920	A1 19980225	AU 1997-36920	19970801
EP 915693	A1 19990519	EP 1997-933638	19970801
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
BR 9711019	A 19990817	BR 1997-11019	19970801
CN 1226816	A 19990825	CN 1997-196982	19970801
US 6342208	B1 20020129	US 1999-230777	19990308
DK 1996-828 A 19960802			
DK 1996-1465 A 19961220			
WO 1997-DK324 W 19970801			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			

AB Disclosed is an oil-in-water emulsion, esp. for use on mammalian skin, in particular on human skin, or hair in order to cleanse the skin or hair, remove dirt, etc., and/or to preserve or improve the condition of the skin, and/or to prevent or treat various skin conditions such as, e.g., dry skin, irritated skin or otherwise traumatized skin. Upon application on a skin surface and following rinsing or flushing the skin surface with a liq., the oil-in-water emulsion separates into at least two distinct phases and leaves a protective layer on the skin comprising at least a part of the oily phase. The oil-in-water emulsion also has useful properties with respect to protection of the skin against sun light and with respect to combating attack from parasites like lice, fleas and scabies on mammals such as humans, domestic **animals** and **pets**. Also disclosed is a skin-friendly lipid, namely Meadowfoam seed oil, as a therapeutic agent, and as an agent which in itself in synergistic effect with other constituents is effective against mammalian parasites, esp. from the phylum Arthropoda, and as an agent which is effective as a sunscreen or a UV-A, UV-B or UV-C filter. A skin-cleansing emulsion contained water 57.94, Na4EDTA 0.31, citric acid 0.5, MEA (99%) 2.4, KOH (46%) 0.16, palmitic acid 11.38, glycerol tricaprylate/caprate 13.82, sulfated castor oil 2.24, parabens 0.73, Tegobetain F50 (cocoamidopropyl betaine) 5.36, Meadowfoam seed triglycerides 4.47, Lutensol TO3 (C9-11 Pareth) 0.69 %.

IT 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(oil-in-water cosmetic cleansing emulsions for improving skin conditions)

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:412154 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:12154

TITLE: The use of tannin from chestnut (*Castanea vesca*)

AUTHOR(S): Krisper, P.; Tisler, V.; Skubic, V.; Rupnik, I.;
Kobal, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Jugotanin Chem. Ind., Sevnica, 68290, Slovenia

SOURCE: Basic Life Sciences (1992), 59(Plant Polyphenols),
1013-19

CODEN: BLFSBY; ISSN: 0090-5542

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 5 refs. on chestnut **ext.**, which after **mimosa** and **quebracho** exts. is the third most important vegetable tanning **ext.** used for leather prodn., is presented. It is produced only in Europe on the northern side of the Mediterranean sea. The **ext.** is prep'd. by hot water **extn.** of the bark and wood, followed by spray-drying of the soln. Anal. shows that there are

insignificant variations in **ext.** quality between batches, so the **ext.** can be used with modern automated leather prodn. systems. The **ext.** contains approx. 75% active tanning substances. The primary component is castalagin, along with smaller amts. of vescalagin, castalin, and vescalin. A castalagin-based pharmaceutical product, which prevents water losses through mucous membranes, is currently in use for prevention and treatment of diarrhea in pigs and cattle that is caused by changes in diet. The castalagin may also form chelates with iron, which influences the reabsorption of the metal in the **animal** digestive tract.

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:424401 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:24401
 TITLE: Repellents for domestic **animals** and birds
 INVENTOR(S): Sasaki, Toshuki; Toyama, Masao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fumakilla Ltd., Japan; Kayo Sangyo K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03074306	A2	19910328	JP 1989-207961	19890814
JP 2860484	B2	19990224		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-207961 19890814
 AB The repellents comprise odorous substances and sensory stimulants. Cineol 50 and **mimosa** tannins 50 g were mixed. Then, 20 g of the mixt. was sprayed over 80 g gypsum granules to give a cat repellent.
 IT 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (animal repellent contg. **mimosa** tannins and)

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:508193 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:108193
 TITLE: Atomic absorption spectrometric microdetermination of tungsten(VI) in alloys and environmental samples after extractive separation with a hydroxamic acid into MIBK
 AUTHOR(S): Abbas, S. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Salim Ali Sch. Ecol., Pondicherry Cent. Univ., Pondicherry, 605 001, India
 SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (1989), 35(3), 139-47
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Tungsten(VI) was selectively extd. from 2-8M HCl or 15-20M H₂SO₄ media with N-p-methoxyphenyl-2-furylacrylohydroxamic acid (MFHA) in MIBK and detd. at. absorption spectrometrically at 400.9 nm employing nitrous oxide-acetylene flame. The method was significantly more selective and sensitive than the prevailing methods for tungsten(VI) based on flame at. absorption spectrometry, and was successfully applied to the trace detn. of the metal in alloys, ores, plant tissues, **animal** tissues, and freshwaters. MFHA was chosen from among eleven new hydroxamic acids.

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:133875 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:133875
TITLE: Composition, flavor extract, protease, and glycosidases of clam bellies collected from clam processing plants
AUTHOR(S): Reddy, N. Rukma; Flick, George J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Sci. Technol., Virginia Polytech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (1989), 37(2), 341-5
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Clam bellies (stomach, liver, other organs) were collected from 2 clam processing plants [1 processing surf clams (*Spisula solidissima*) and the other mostly ocean quahogs (*Arctica islandica*)] and analyzed for proximate compn., mineral content, and protease and glycosidase activities. The whole clam bellies contained 49.6-52.4% of protein and large amt. of P, Ca, Mg, K, and Na. These minerals represented 51% of the ash in whole bellies. The flavor ext. of clam bellies had unacceptable flavor and was not suitable for incorporation into human food products. The crude exts. of clam bellies from both plants contained both protease and glycosidases. .beta.-Glycosidase activity was higher than .alpha.-glycosidase activity. Laminarinase, .beta.-1,6-glycosidase, and .beta.-1,4-glucosidase activities were detected in the exts. of clam bellies from both plants. The suitability of clam bellies in feeds and pet foods is discussed.

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:103797 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:103797
TITLE: Effect on hamster caries of purine derivatives, vanillin, and some tannin-containing materials
AUTHOR(S): Stralfors, Allan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Umea, Umea, Swed.
SOURCE: Archives of Oral Biology (1967), 12(3), 321-32
CODEN: AOBIAU; ISSN: 0003-9969
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A cariostatic effect without impairment of growth was observed for xanthine (0.2), vanillin (0.05 and 0.1%), and for the tannin-contg. materials, tannic acid (0.01, 0.02, and 0.05%), *mimosa* ext. (prepd. from *Acacia mollissima* bark) (0.05%), and quebracho ext. (prepd. from *Schinopsis lorentzii* wood) (0.2%). Higher concns. of the latter 3 substances lowered the growth rate. Theobromine and caffeine (0.2%) inhibited caries but impaired growth. In the control group, a significant increase of caries with the lowered food consumption and lowered growth was observed. In small animals, the natural tooth-cleansing probably is less effective because the jaws, the tongue, and the lips are smaller, the muscles are weaker, and the salivary glands produce less saliva. The application of this point of view to the phenomenon of increased caries at a young age was discussed. 32 references.

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:406355 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:6355
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:1160a-b

TITLE: **Animal** growth accelerators
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Produits Chimiques et Celluloses Rey
SOURCE: 12 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1379648		19641127	FR	19630614
BE 648978			BE	

AB A tannin-based plant **ext.**, which is incorporated in the food supply of chickens, pigs, and cattle, is claimed to accelerate growth rate and promote vitality. The substance is **extd.** from chestnut, myobalan, quebracho, **mimosa**, valonia, and oak pyrogallic, hydrolyzable catechuic and similar tannins are present.

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:439068 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:39068
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:7836h-i,7837a-c
TITLE: Inhibition of growth of hair by mimosine
AUTHOR(S): Crounse, R. G.; Maxwell, J. D.; Blank, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami School of Med., Miami, FL
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1962), 194, 694-5
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Loss of hair in **animals** and native women following ingestion of foliage and (or) seeds of Leucaena glauca has been attributed to a water-sol. amino acid termed leucenol which is identical to mimosine (I) obtained from **Mimosa** pudica. I occurs primarily in the seeds of L. glauca, and in lesser amts. in the foliage and stems. Groups of mice were fed cakes contg. 5% and 10% whole ground L. glauca seed and 0.5% and 1.0% purified I (**extd.** from the seeds), mixed with ground com. mouse pellets and agar. Control **animals** received cakes without seeds or I. The hair growth, or anagen, cycle has 2 phases: growing or anagen, and resting or telogen. In order to induce a new anagen cycle in the hair follicles, a large area of the body of each **animal** was plucked free of hair. All control **animals** regrew thick hair coats in the epilated areas within 8-10 days. The **animals** fed 5% ground seed and 0.5% I also regrew hair normally. No hair regrowth was noted in **animals** receiving 10% ground seed or 1.0% I. The 1.0% I diet was continued for 9 weeks with no evidence of new hair in the plucked areas, and loss of hair from the face and head was noted in the 9th week. Loss of hair from the face and head was due to the normal gradual loss of telogen hairs which would normally have been replaced by new anagen hairs. Damage by drug administration occurs only to hairs in the anagen stage. Mimosine has been shown to act as a tyrosine analog, capable of inhibition of tyrosine decarboxylase and competitive inhibition of tyrosinase. Possibly, the toxic action of I on anagen hairs is due to inhibition of tyrosine-utilizing enzymes, or perhaps incorporation of mimosine into biol. vital proteins in place of tyrosine.

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:27662 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:27662
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:5280a-d

TITLE: Stimulation of ascorbic acid synthesis and excretion by carcinogenic and other foreign compounds
AUTHOR(S): Boyland, E.; Grover, P. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Roy. Cancer Hosp., London
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1961), 81, 163-8
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The following compds. increase synthesis and (or) excretion of ascorbic acid in the rat: 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene, SKF 525A, anthracene, phenanthrene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 4-dimethylaminoazobenzene, 3'-methyl-, 2-methyl-, and 4'-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene, dimethylnitrosamine, bromobenzene, CC14, thioacetamide, ethionine, tannic acid, quebracho ext., mimosa ext., Pb acetate, 4-amino-4'-fluorobiphenyl, 4-aminobiphenyl, 2-acetamidothiophene, Sedormid, allylisopropylacetamide and croton oil. Na arsenite, methylbis(2-chloroethyl)amine, chlorambucil and Tween 8- had little or no effect. L-Galactono-.gamma.-lactone has been prep'd. from D-galacturonic acid by high-pressure catalytic redn. Four g. of D-galacturonic acid in 100 ml. MeOH with 1 g. of Raney Ni was heated at 100.degree. for 24 hrs. at 150 atm. of H. The cooled mixt. was treated with activated C and filtered. The filtrate was evapd. in vacuo over concd. H₂SO₄ for 48 hrs. to yield 3.2 g. of material which was crystd. from abs. EtOH-Et₂O (5:1 vols.). Yield of L-galactono-.gamma.-lactone was 2.1 g., m. 128.degree.. The rate of conversion of L-galactono-.gamma.-lactone from ascorbic acid was the same in microsomes from normal rats and rats treated with 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene, which caused increased ascorbic acid excretion in the whole animal.

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:98692 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:98692
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:17427d-i, 17428a-b
TITLE: Experiments with lichen for ruminants and pigs
AUTHOR(S): Prestegge, K.
SOURCE: Forsk og Forsok Landbruket (1954), 5, 437-523
From: Nutrition Abstr. & Revs. 25, Abstr. No. 2841(1955)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Lichen, used as winter feed in Norway, is better than straw. The lichens commonly collected are Cladonia rangiferina, C. alpestris, and C. sylvatica, all called reindeer moss; C. alpestris is the most plentiful. Smaller, more rapidly growing lichens such as Stereocaulon paschale and **Cetraria nivalis** appear. **Cetraria islandica** (Iceland moss) and other **Cetraria** species are used also. **Cetraria** is rich and Cladonia poor in water-sol. carbohydrates. The fiber content of dry matter of Cladonia is 40% and that of **Cetraria** 10%. The chief carbohydrate in **Cetraria** is lichenin, which resembles cellulose in chem. compn. and starch in phys. properties. Ether ext. varies in quantity and kind from one species to another; there is little fat and not enough total ether ext. to make investigation possible of the lichen acids which make up most of it. Higher animals cannot digest even the highly water-sol. lichenin since they produce no lichenase; lower animals and bacteria do. Analyses were made of 30 samples of Cladonia alpestris, 50 of **Cetraria islandica**, 4 of C. nivalis, 2 of S. paschale, and 1 each of Cladonia rangiferina, C. sylvatica, Alectoria ochrolia, and C. crispa. The chem. compn., in % of dry matter, was: org.

matter 98.0-99.4; crude protein 2.15 to 7.1 (Stereocaulon only; others max. 4.1); crude fat 0.7-8.5; N-free ext., Cladonia and Stereocaulon 53.0-66.8, others 82.6-85.6; fiber, Cladonia 24.2-41.2, others 2.6-10.05. Digestibility trials with sheep were made, 36 with Cladonia alpestris, 2 with **Cetraria islandica**, and 5 with **Cetraria nivalis**, of which 2 were after treatment with alkali. The basal ration was of 600 g. hay, cereal, herring meal, and NaCl. The mean digestibility coeff. in that order were for org. matter 47.8, 48.3, 73.9, and 61.1; for N-free ext. plus fiber 52.1, 54.2, 78.9, and 65.3. Digestible protein was neg., -3.5, -3.9, -3.2, and -2.3/g. dry matter. The expts. with Cladonia were repeated in several years in an attempt to discover reasons for the considerable variations in digestibility, but no relation was found to any of the following: length of preliminary accustoming period, whether the sheep came from a lichen district or not, whether the lichen was stored fresh, frozen, or dry, whether it was given dry or steeped, or the quality of the hay in the basal ration. There was a neg. correlation ($r = -0.48$) between fiber content and digestibility of org. matter. The highest digestibility was found with **Cetraria nivalis** but, in its natural condition, it was not readily eaten and caused digestive disturbances. After alkali treatment it was eagerly taken but part of the digestible matter was lost. A feeding expt. with 2 groups each of 7 cows is described in detail. Lichen, chiefly Cladonia alpestris, 10.75 kg., replaced 2.05 kg. cellulose, i.e., in approx. equiv. feed unit value. Milk yield was slightly increased and percentage fat reduced. In terms of 4% milk, there was no significant change in milk and there was none in body wt. Two groups, each of 11 pregnant ewes, were similarly fed, with lichen replacing cellulose, and again the records of performance were not significantly different. From the expts. with cows and ewes the feeding value of mixed lichens, chiefly Cladonia alpestris, is reckoned to be 0.45 feed unit/kg. dry matter. The expts. with pigs were with **Cetraria islandica** boiled for 1/2 hr. (without effect on digestibility) or for 2 hrs. in water; and with Cladonia alpestris, soaked in 0.5% NaOH or boiled in dil. HCl or H₂SO₄. Boiling for 2 hrs. increased the digestibility of org. matter of **Cetraria** from 27 to 45%; that of Cladonia after alkali treatment was 45 and after acid hydrolysis 65%. Loss of protein was up to 100 g./kg. dry matter of lichen. In feeding expts. there were 2 groups each given a normal cereal and herring meal ration to 60% of their normal allowance and one given one or other of the prep'd. lichens. None of them had any feeding value for pigs.

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1936:15486 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 30:15486
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 30:2033h-i,2034h-i,2035a-c
 TITLE: Characteristics of vegetable tanning materials. VII.
 The amount, velocity and intensity of combination of
 vegetable tanning materials with **animal** hide
 substance
 AUTHOR(S): Stather, Fritz; Lauffmann, Reinhold
 SOURCE: Collegium (Darmstadt) (1935) 420-33,470-1
 CODEN: COLLA6
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB cf. C. A. 29, 2774.9. Strips of fresh beef hide, from which the outer layers had been split, were tanned with 10 com. vegetable tanning exts. The velocity of tanning was detd. by removing part of the hide from the tanning ext. after 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64 days, washing it 10 times with water and analyzing it. The amt. of tanning was measured by

the max. degree of tannage (parts combined tannin per 100 parts hide substance). The tanning curve followed the equation $B = K \log 2t$ (erroneously given as $B = K \cdot \sqrt{t}$ in the first paper), in which B is the amt. of combined tannin, K a const. characteristic of the tannin and t is time. Values for K and amt. of tanning, resp., were: chestnut 36.3, 46.2, quebracho 32.5, 53.3, sulfited quebracho 31.7, 52.2, myrobolans 31.6, 51.3, **mimosa** 30.2, 51.9, sumac 27.2, 40.9, valonia 26.0, 45.6, oak bark 22.5, 41.8, gambier 22.4, 42.1, pine bark 16.8, 30.5. The intensity of tanning was detd. by washing the leather for 28 days, rotating constantly, with one change of water per day. Afterward the residue was washed 16 days with 70% alc. but the alcohol soln. bore no relation to the water soln. and was of no value in detg. intensity. The first 8 aq. exts. were considered to give the "free H₂O-sol. matter," and the sum of extns. 9-13 the "fixed H₂O-sol. matter," and matter going into soln. in extns. 14-28 was considered to result from hydrolysis of the leather. "Free H₂O-sol. matter" was fairly const. at 13-14%, but was a little higher for gambier, myrobolans and valonia. "Fixed H₂O-sol. matter" varied from 1.5 to 2.6. The percentage decrease in degree of tannage from the 13th to the 28th washing was taken as a measure of intensity. The values ranged from 19 for oak and sumac to 25 for pine and gambier.

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1935:48194 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 29:48194

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 29:6272b-e

TITLE: Presence of sterols in vascular cryptogams

AUTHOR(S): Montignie, E.

SOURCE: Bull. soc. chim. [5] (1935), 2, 1219

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C. A. 29, 3703.4. The presence of sterols in fungi, particularly in ergot and yeasts, and in common algae has been demonstrated. A study of various common drugs, including horsetail (I) (*Equisetum arvensis*), fern (II) (*Scopolopendrium officinalis*) and iceland moss (III) (*Cetraria islandica*) has shown that the sterols are commonly present in the cryptogams as well as in the phanerogams and permits the generalization that the sterols are found throughout the vegetable kingdom. After maceration of 500 g. of powd. I for 8 days with 21. of 95% alc. the green ext. was filtered and evapd. over the steam bath. The residue was boiled up with alc. KOH for 1 hr., dild. with H₂O and filtered. The alc. soln. of the green unsaponifiable residue was treated with **animal** black and after filtration and evapn. yielded colorless crystals of sterols which gave a beautiful green Liebermann reaction, a pos. reaction with AcCl and ZnCl₂ and an intense red color with CHCl₃ and H₂SO₄. By working up the Et₂O soln. of the residue insol. in alc. further yields of sterol were obtained. Small quantities of sterols were similarly extd. from II and III.

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 17 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1907:236 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1:236

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 1:74a-d

TITLE: The Digestibility and Utilization of Some Polysaccharide Carbohydrates Derived from the Lichens and Algae

AUTHOR(S): Saiki, T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sheffield Lab.; Physiol. Chem., Yale Univ.

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1907), 2, 251-266

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Experiments with a variety of alga and lichen preparations, extracts of *Cetraria islandica* (Irish moss) and *Chondrus crispus*, (Irish moss) and Japanese kombu, wakame, nori, and agar-agar) containing a large proportion of polysaccharide carbohydrates indicated that the latter were not readily transformed to sugar by carbohydrate-digesting enzymes of animal origin (ptyalin, pancreatic amylase, intestinal extract) and scarcely more readily by vegetable enzymes (malt diastase, taka-diastase, inulase) or bacteria (.beta.. coil communis). Corresponding with this, the digestibility and availability of such products in the alimentary tract were found to be very imperfect in both man and animals. The results of these investigations should be applied in criticism of the claims made for some of the "food preparations" rich in indigestible carbohydrates, and many food materials more properly rated as "food accessories."

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d stat que

L1 1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON LACTIC ACID?/CN
L2 5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SALICYLIC ACID?/CN
L3 889 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON OLEIC ACID?/CN
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN
L5 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR
"CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)
L11 120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?
L12 75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?
L13 77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?
L14 438 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?
L15 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L16 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)
L19 1630 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA OR CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L20 467 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)
L21 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (OTIC OR EAR OR VETERINAR? OR
ANIMAL? OR LIVESTOCK? OR PET OR PETS)
L23 38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 OR L16
L26 31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (?BACTER? OR INFECT? OR
?MICROB?)
L27 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L26 NOT L23

=> d ibib abs hitrn 127 1-20

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71788 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:139647
TITLE: Multi-layer reaction mixtures and apparatuses for
delivering a volatile component via a controlled
exothermic reaction
INVENTOR(S): Li, Yu-Jun; Mao, Mark Hsiang-Kuen; Tamura, Haruo; Hu,
Hsin-Yuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005640	A1	20020124	WO 2000-US19081	20000713
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1298993	A1	20030409	EP 2000-950328	20000713

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

US 2003105192 A1 20030605 US 2003-340993 20030113

WO 2000-US19081 W 20000713

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Multilayer reaction mixts. that include exothermic generating particles having a water sol. coating encasing a portion of the particles, a volatile component and, optionally, a buffer, an aq. soln. or both are disclosed. At least two layers of the reaction mixt. contain exothermic generating particles and at least one layer of the reaction mixt. contains a portion of the exothermic generating particles suspended in a gel that includes the water sol. coating. These multilayer reaction mixts. are esp. suited to generate heat in a controllable manner, so that volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. App. and methods using these multilayer reaction mixts. are also disclosed.

IT 69-72-7, **Salicylic acid, uses**

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(multilayer reaction mixts. and apparatuses for delivering volatile component via controlled exothermic reaction such as air treatment with perfumes and insecticides)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71778 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:123748

TITLE: Methods and apparatus for delivering a volatile component via a controlled exothermic reaction

INVENTOR(S): Li, Yu-jun; Mao, Mark Hsiang-kuen; Tamura, Haruo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005620	A2	20020124	WO 2000-US19080	20000713
WO 2002005620	A3	20021010		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GM, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001013246	A5	20020130	AU 2001-13246	20000713
EP 1299500	A2	20030409	EP 2000-975155	20000713
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 2003111637	A1	20030619	US 2003-341196	20030113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US19080 W 20000713

AB Reaction mixts. that include exothermic generating particles having a water sol. coating encasing a portion of the particles, a volatile

component and, optionally an aq. soln., and a buffer are disclosed. The reaction mixts. are esp. suited to generate heat in a controlled manner. In one such controlled reaction, the reaction components are mixed together and the mixt. increases in temp. to a set temp. within a predetd. time, and the mixt. remains at the set temp. for a longer period of time. In this manner, volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. The volatile components can be, e.g., a perfume, a fragrance, an insect repellent, a fumigant, a disinfectant, a **bactericide**, an insecticide, a pesticide, a germicide, an acaricide, a sterilizer, a deodorant, a fogging agent and mixt. of these. Apparatuses and methods that use these reaction mixts. are also disclosed. Exothermic generating particles are coated with PEG as follows. A premix is made by combining magnesium powder and anhyd. citric acid (1:6.5), and then a fragrant oil is added to this premix. The premix is then added into melted PEG. The melted PEG is a mixt. of 3 different mol. wts., PEG 600, PEG 1000, and PEG 2000. The melted PEG mixt. is around 50.degree.. The mixt. is then cooled to for 10 min to approx. 20-25.degree.. The product comprises PEG of 3 different mol. wts., a fragrant oil, magnesium powder and anhyd. citric acid powder, and is a gel with suspended particles.

IT 69-72-7, **Salicylic acid**, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(app. for delivering volatile components via controlled exothermic reaction)

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:239185 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:57442

TITLE: Polykinetoplast DNA structure in *Dimastigella trypaniformis* and *Dimastigella mimosa* (Kinetoplastida)

AUTHOR(S): Stolba, Petr; Jirku, Milan; Lukes, Julius

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Biology, Institute of Parasitology, Branisovska 31, Czech Academy of Sciences, and University of South Bohemia, Ceske Budejovice, 37005, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology (2001), 113(2), 323-326

CODEN: MBIPDP; ISSN: 0166-6851

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The structure of polykinetoplast (poly-kDNA) was described in the parasitic *D. trypaniformis* and free-living *D. mimosa* isolated from the intestine of a termite in Germany and a sewage plant in Russia, resp. The *Dimastigellas* were cultivated and after partial removal of the feeder **bacteria** by differential centrifugation, total DNA was **extd.** avoiding vortexing and shearing. Undigested *D. trypaniformis* DNA and *D. mimosa* DNA were subjected to electrophoresis in an agarose gel poststained with ethidium bromide (EtBr). Large amts. of DNA in the compression zone represented the chromosomal DNA of the flagellates and the contaminating **bacteria**. Prominent 1.45- and 1.3-kb minicircle bands were highly visible in the undigested DNAs of *D. trypaniformis* and *D. mimosa*, resp., and an addnl. fast migrating band appeared when the DNA was sepd. in the EtBr-contg. gel. The intercalation of EtBr induced supercoiling of minicircles present as relaxed open circle (OC) in *Dimastigella* kDNAs without nicks or gaps. However, in the presence of EtBr, only a part of

the minicircles was converted into non-catenated supercoils, and that the remaining circular mols. may contain nicks or gaps in vivo. Structural anal. of *D. mimosa* and *D. trypaniformis* revealed the distribution of poly-kDNA in multiple loci spread throughout the mitochondrial lumen.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:449934 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:2358
TITLE: Bioactive compounds from Iceland moss
AUTHOR(S): Ingolfsdottir, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacy, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Phytochemical Society of Europe (2000), 44(Bioactive Carbohydrate Polymers), 25-36
CODEN: APPEDR; ISSN: 0309-9393
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Pharmacol. investigations of the lichen *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach. have shown that polysaccharides as well as low mol. wt. constituents exhibit significant biol. activity. A polysaccharide with a backbone of (1.fwdarw.6)-linked .alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl and .alpha.-D-(1.fwdarw.6)-galactopyranosyl units has been isolated from an alkali ext. of Iceland moss. The galactomannan (mean Mr = 18 kdalton) exhibited pronounced enhancement of phagocytosis in both in vitro and in vivo assays. In addn., several polysaccharide fractions, isolated from a hot aq. ext. of Iceland moss by ethanol fractionation and ion-exchange chromatog., exerted significant activity in several immunol. assays. The fractions showed in vitro anti-complementary activity, pronounced enhancement of in vitro granulocytic phagocytosis and a significant increase in the rate of colloidal carbon elimination in the in vivo carbon clearance test. An .alpha.-(1.fwdarw.3)-(1.fwdarw.4)-glucan (mean Mr = 2,000 kdalton) has been isolated in pure form from two of the aq. fractions. Of low mol. wt. constituents, the aliph. .alpha.-methylene-.gamma.-lactone (+)-protolichesterinic acid has exhibited prominent activity in several in vitro biol. assays. With ref. to the traditional use of Iceland moss, inhibitory effects of plant constituents on arachidonate metab. and *Helicobacter pylori* have been studied. In both cases activity was detected and attributed to protolichesterinic acid, which exhibited dose-dependent inhibitory effects (IC50 = 20 .mu.M) on the enzyme 5-lipoxygenase and an MIC range of 16-64 .mu.g/mL (n = 35) against *H. pylori*. Protolichesterinic acid has furthermore been shown to have marked anti-proliferative activity against two breast cancer cell lines (T-47D, ZR-75-1) and the leukemia cell line K-562 (ED50 = 3-15 .mu.M) without affecting normal lymphocytes and human skin fibroblasts.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:255626 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:306237
TITLE: A bioactive carotenoid from *Mimosa invisa*
AUTHOR(S): Largo, Guillermo, Jr.; Rideout, John A.; Ragasa, Consolacion Y. 2
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, De La Salle University, Manila,

SOURCE: 1004, Philippines
 Philippine Journal of Science (1997), 126(1), 107-115
 CODEN: PJSCAK; ISSN: 0031-7683

PUBLISHER: Science and Technology Information Institute, Dep. of
 Science and Technology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Four isolates were obtained from the chloroform **ext.** of the air dried leaves of *Mimosa invisa* by vacuum liq. and gravity column chromatog. (dry packing). Their cytotoxicity were evaluated by the brine shrimp assay. The LC50 of isolates 1, 2, 3 and 4 were 416, 272, 24.2, and 281 .mu.g/mL, resp. Based on LC50, 3 showed significant antitumor and anticancer potential. Thus, further biol. activity tests were conducted on 3. Micronucleus test revealed that 3 at a dosage of 0.200 mg/kg reduced the no. of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (MPCE) induced by Mitomycin C by 81%, indicating that it is an antimutagen. Isolate 3 of concns. 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.4 and 2.0 .mu.g/mL was further tested for **antimicrobial** potential by the disk diffusion method. It showed max. activity at 2.0 .mu.g/mL against the following **bacteria**: *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella dysenteriae* and fungus *Candida albicans*. The structure of 3 was elucidated by extensive 1D and 2D NMR and UV spectroscopy. It was identified as lutein, a widely distributed carotenoid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:722771 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:137991
 TITLE: Rational approach to fractionation, isolation, and characterization of polysaccharides from the lichen *Cetraria islandica*
 AUTHOR(S): Kraemer, P.; Wincierz, U.; Gruebler, G.; Tschakert, J.; Voelter, W.; Mayer, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dechema, Frankfurt/Main, Germany
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (1995), 45(6), 726-31
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
 PUBLISHER: Cantor
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Polysaccharides, isolated from the lichen *Cetraria islandica*, have **antimicrobial** effectiveness. For pharmaceutical applications the two glucan components lichenan and isolichenan as well as the galactomannan component are of actual interest. Esp. the .alpha.-glucan isolichenan is used as an active ingredient in cough lozenges. The conditions for the **extn.** of the raw material, mainly pH and temp., have a strong influence on the yield of lichenan, isolichenan, and galactomannan, and also on the amt. of tannins in the **ext.** Target products and also byproducts give higher **extn.** yields with increasing **extn.** temps. Hot water **extn.** with subsequent fractionation of the **extd.** polysaccharides by multiple freezing/thawing steps and water removal applying ethanol and ether permitted the isolation of the target polysaccharides in preparative quantities. Tannins were removed by reversed phase chromatog. IR and NMR spectroscopy were used for structural characterization of lichenan and isolichenan. After optimization of the hot water **extn.** process no significant lower **extn.** and fractionation yields have been obtained compared to the established tricky DMSO **extn.** procedure.

V

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:55990 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:55990
 TITLE: Isolation and in vitro cultivation of lichen algae and
 their **antimicrobial** properties
 AUTHOR(S): Harmala, P.; Hiltunen, R.; Oksman-Caldentey, K. M.;
 Laakso, T.; Kauppinen, V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Helsinki, Helsinki, SF-00170,
 Finland
 SOURCE: Fitoterapia (1992), 63(3), 217-25
 CODEN: FTRPAE; ISSN: 0367-326X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB An easy and rapid method for screening the effect of different pure
 substances on cell cultures was developed. The lichen algae were isolated
 from six different lichens: Cladonia pleurota, Cladina mitis, Cladina
 stellaris, Cladonia ornata, Cladonia gracilis, and **Cetraria**
islandica. Suspension cultures of these algae were established,
 and the growth of the algal cell cultures was characterized by a
 turbidimetric method. The effect of several antibiotics, lichen acids,
 and growth regulators impregnated in paper disks were tested in the alga
 cell cultures in semisolidified agar. Paper disks suited well for fast
 screening of the optim concn. ranges of different substances on these cell
 cultures. The exts. from algae, C. mitis, C. stellaris, and C.
islandica were tested for **antimicrobial** effects on six
 microorganisms using the agar overlay technique. The lichen exts. showed
antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus Subtilis* and
Staphylococcus aureus, but the algal ext. was inactive against
 all microorganisms tested. Also, no lichen phenolic acids were found in
 the algae when analyzed by HPLC.

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:404835 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:4835
 TITLE: Fractionation and isolation of polysaccharides from
 the lichen **Cetraria islandica**
 AUTHOR(S): Wincierz, U.; Kraemer, P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Technol., Univ. Stuttgart-Hohenheim,
 Stuttgart, Germany
 SOURCE: DECHEMA Biotechnology Conferences (1990), 4(Pt. B,
 Lect. DECHEMA Annu. Meet. Biotechnol. 8th, 1990),
 1101-18
 CODEN: DBCOEU; ISSN: 0934-3792
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Polysaccharides isolated from *C. islandica* have
antimicrobial effectiveness. For pharmaceutical applications, the
 2 glucan components lichenin and isolichenin and the galactomannan
 component are of interest. The .alpha.-glucan isolichenin is used as the
 active ingredient in cough medicine. The conditions for the **extn**
 of the raw material, esp. pH and temp., affect the yields of lichenin,
 isolichenin, and galactomannan and also the amt. of tannins in the
 ext. Target products and byproducts give higher **extn**.
 yields with increasing **extn**. temp. Hot water **extn**.
 with subsequent fractionation of the **extd**. polysaccharides by
 multiple freezing/thawing and water removal by applying EtOH and ether
 permitted the isolation of the target polysaccharides in preparative
 quantities. Tannins were removed by reversed phase chromatog. IR and NMR

spectroscopy were used to det. .alpha.- and .beta.-bonds and the mannan component.

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:410487 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:10487
TITLE: Environmental effects of sewage sludge at the Philadelphia dumping site
AUTHOR(S): Lear, Donald W.; O'Malley, Marria L.; Muir, William C.; Pence, George
CORPORATE SOURCE: Reg. III Field Off., Environ. Prot. Agency, Annapolis, MD, 21401, USA
SOURCE: Ecol. Stress N. Y. Bight: Sci. Manage., [Proc. Symp.] (1982), Meeting Date 1979, 481-93. Editor(s): Mayer, Garry F. Estuarine Res. Fed.: Columbia, S. C.
CODEN: 49UKA9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Environmental changes and degrdn. at the Camden, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania sewage sludge disposal site in the Atlantic Ocean, .apprx.70 km east of Ocean City, Maryland, used from 1973 to 1980, and a nearby Ti ore **extn.** waste disposal site used from 1968 to 1978, are limited to the ocean bottom environment. These changes include increased concns. of metals in organisms, elevated metal and total org. C levels in sediments, changes in abundance of some species, apparent mortalities of molluscan shellfish (e.g., *Arctica islandica*), unique occurrences of sewage **bacteria**, and appearance of pathol. conditions in endemic crustaceans (*Cancer irroratus*).

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:5435 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:5435
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:1006h
TITLE: Tobacco mosaic virus inhibitor from **Cetraria islandica**
AUTHOR(S): Gubanski, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Lodz
SOURCE: Acta Soc. Botan. Polon. (1965), 34(2), 353-60
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish
AB A polysaccharide (composed of glucose, galactose, and mannose) isolated by fractional **extn.** with EtOH from aq. exts. of C. **islandica** inhibited the development of lesions in the leaves of *Nicotiana glutinosa* **infected** with tobacco mosaic virus. The inhibitory properties of the lichen exts. were related to the polysaccharide.

L27 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:448165 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:48165
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:8778d-f
TITLE: **Antibacterial** efficiency of Lichen *islandicus*, especially of its components
AUTHOR(S): Sticher, I. O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eidg. Tech. Hochsch, Zurich, Switz.
SOURCE: Pharmaceutica Acta Helveticae (1965), 40(7), 385-94
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The systematics and variability of parent lichens, the chem. compn., the antimicrobial activity of the different lichens and of *Cetraria islandica*, including the prepn. of the exts., methods for the detn. of the antimicrobial activity, methods for detecting the lichen acids and paper chromatography are reviewed. Five samples of the lichen were powdered and the following exts. prep'd.: Me₂CO (1%), Et₂O (1%, 10%), and EtOH (1%) by use of the Soxhlet app. for 1 hr., filtered, and made up to 50 ml.; aq. exts. (1, 5, and 10% (hot) by extg. at low heat for 0.5 hr., straining, and making up to 50 ml.; an aq. ext. (5% cold)) by macerating for 48 hrs. at room temp. with and without stirring. Thin-layer chromatography was resorted to for the detection of fumaroprotocitraric acid, protocitraric acid, and citraric acid using cellulose MN 300 G, 200 .mu. thick, dried overnight in air, using as solvent phase BuOH-Me₂CO-H₂O (5:1:2) and spraying with p-phenylenediamine (10 mg. in 100 ml. EtOH, freshly prep'd.) and examd. under uv light for the detection of protolichesterinic acid and fumaric acid using silica gel G, 200 .mu., dried at 110.degree. for 30 min., using as solvent phase, C₆H₆-MeOH-AcOH (90:16:8) and spraying with bromocresol green (0.04 g. in 100 ml. EtOH brought to the blue color by the addn. of 0.1N NaOH). The chromatogram must be heated to 110.degree. for 1 hr. to expel the AcOH. 56 references.

L27 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:10722 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:10722

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:1995a-c

TITLE: **Bacteriostatic** action of some compounds from lichen *Cetraria islandica* and of usnic acid

AUTHOR(S): Borkowski, Boguslaw; Wozniak, Wanda; Gertig, Henryk; Werakso, Boguslawa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Acad., Poznan, Pol.

SOURCE: Dissertationes Pharmaceuticae (1964), 16(2), 189-94

CODEN: DIPHAH; ISSN: 0301-1615

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Polish

AB The **bacteriostatic** action of chromatographically pure d-protolichesteric acid (m.p. 106.degree.) (I), fumaroprotocetraric acid (decomp. 250-260.degree.) (II), and cetraric acid (III), isolated from title lichen, was compared with usnic acid (m.p. 202-204.degree.) (IV) from *Usnea dasypoga*. II was least and III almost ineffective against gram-pos. **bacteria**. I and IV inhibited *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv when added at concns. of 39 or 100, and 125 and 90 .gamma./cc. medium. None affected gram-neg. **bacteria**. I was 1% as effective as streptomycin (V) in inhibiting *M. tuberculosis*. Combinations of IV with V or isoniazid or of I with V were slightly synergistic.

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid

(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* response to)

L27 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:78012 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:78012

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:13892h-i, 13893a-b

TITLE: Experimental investigation of antibiotic properties of lichens from the U.S.S.R.

AUTHOR(S): Litvinov, M. A.; Rassadina, K. A.

SOURCE: Botan. Zhur. (1958), 43, 557-60

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The C6H6, Me2CO, Et2O, EtOH, and airplane gasoline exts. of various lichens were tested for their **antibacterial** activity by using *Staphylococcus aureus* (I) and *Escherichia coli* (II) as test organisms. The exts. from following lichens possess high **antibacterial** activity against I: *Alectoria ochrolenca*, *Cetraria chrysantha*, *C. hiasens*, *C. cucullata*, *C. glauca*, *C. islandica*, *C. nioalis*, *C. teniufolia*, *C. tilessi*, *Cladonia alpestris*, *C. coccifera*, *C. deformis*, *C. rangiferina*, *C. sylvatica*, *Evernia divaricata*, *E. furfuracea*, *E. prunastri*, *Gyrophora deusta*, *G. muhlenbergii*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *Parmelia centrifuga*, *P. saxalis*, *P. sulcata*, *Peltigera rufescens*, *P. spuria*, *Stereocaulon paschale*, *Stereocaulon* sp., *Thamnolia vermicularis*, *Usnea dasypoga*, *U. florida*, *U. hirta* and *U. plicata*. The **extracts** from the following lichens show weak **antibacterial** activity against I: *Aspicilla* sp., *Bryopogon chalybeiforme*, *Cladonia fimibriata*, *C. gracilis*, *C. floerkeana*, *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Palmeria conspersa* and *Peltigera aphthosa*. Inactive against I were the **extracts** from the following lichens: *Bryopogon implexum*, *Cladonia cornuta*, *C. crispata*, *Gyrophora cinerascens*, *G. hirsuta*, *Lentogium saturninum*, *Parmelia olivacea*, *Peltigera malacea*, *P. polydactyla*, *Stereocaulon denudatum* and *Xanthoria parietiana*. A somewhat pronounced **antibacterial** activity against II was found in the **extracts** from the following lichens: *Gyrophora deusta* and *G. muhlenbergii*, weak activity, *Bryopogon chalybeiforme*, *Cetraria glauca*, *Cladonia floerkeana*, *Hypogymnia physodes* and *Thamnolia vermicularis*. Variations in **antibacterial** activities were observed when the lichens were grown on various substrates.

L27 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:32818 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:32818
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:6364e-f
TITLE: Antibiotics of lichens
AUTHOR(S): Bylicka, I. H.; Jarosz, B.; Nowicka, I.; Kunicki-Goldfinger, Wl.
SOURCE: Acta Microbiol. Polon. (1952), 1, 185-92
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Alk. and neutral aq. exts. of lichens had no antibiotic activity. Ext. made with phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 or with 0.1N HCl of 33 species of *Usnea*, *Parmelia*, *Cladonia*, *Lobaria*, *Cetraria*, *Physcia*, *Evernia*, and *Xanthoria* inhibited growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and a saprophytic **Mycobacterium**. The activity of the exts. was in general weak; its selectivity depended more on the method of **extn.** than on the species of lichen. The **antibacterial** action of the exts. was not correlated with their usnic and salazic acid contents.

L27 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:78193 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:78193
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:13799c-d
TITLE: The chemical nature of acerin and the virucidal and antiviral effects of some vegetable tannins
AUTHOR(S): Fischer, G.; Gardell, S.; Jorpes, J. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Karolinska Inst., Stockholm
SOURCE: Experientia (1954), 10, 329-30
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
Coden: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754

LANGUAGE: English

AB Tannin prepns. from com. tannic acid, **mimosa**, ground Canaigre root, powd. Canaigre **ext.**, Quebracho bark, and Babul bark killed **bacterial** virus (Escherichia coli XP-host cell) at 1:25,000 diln. within 5 min. These were **non-bactericidal** at 1:100 diln., these effects are similar to those reported previously for acerin (C.A. 47, 2827a).

L27 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:45523 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:45523

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:7752a-b

TITLE: Tuberculostatic action of some plant extracts in vitro

AUTHOR(S): Dopp, W.; Bersch, H. W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Marburg/Lahn, Germany

SOURCE: Pharmazie (1950), 5, 603-4

CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The following results were obtained (compd. or **ext.**, max. active diln.): usninic acid, 1:500,000; **Cetraria islandica** **ext.**, 1:10,000-1:50,000; Cladonia rangiferina **ext.**, 1:1,000; anemonin, 1:50,000; Echinacea tincture, 1:100; aq. **ext.** of Artemisia absinthium, no action; emetine, 1:10,000; honey, no action.

L27 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:27565 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:27565

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:5077a-e

TITLE: Antibiotics in lichen

AUTHOR(S): Vartia, K. O.

SOURCE: Ann. Med. Exptl. et Biol. Fenniae (1949), 27, 46-54

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Of 82 species of lichen tested, the 22 contg. usnic acid (I) clearly inhibited Sarcina aurea, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus .beta.-hemolyticus, B. subtilis, and B. megatherium and frequently **Corynebacterium diphtheriae**, but they had no effect on gram-neg. organisms. A similar inhibition was obtained with the cryst. l-usnic acid isolated from Cladonia alpestris. The isolated acid inhibited gram-neg. organisms slightly and inhibited C. diphtheriae strains 2132 and 2247 at a concn. of 1:60,000. An effect similar to that of I was brought about by Parmelia physodes, Parmelia tubulosa, and Evernia furfuracea whose active principles were physodic and physodalic acids. Of the 20 species inhibiting the growth of Proteus vulgaris, 9 contained atranorin (C19H18O8), Ramalina obtusata contained obtusatic acid (C18H18O7), Cladonia amaurocrea contained coccell acid (C20H22O7), Haematomma ventosum contained divaricatic acid, and Spaerophorus fragilis sphaerophorin. In Lepraria flava and **Cetraria pinastri** the active substance was probably vulpic acid and its derivs. Atranorin (II) **extd.** from Stereocaulon paschale gave no clear effect, probably because of its low soly, but a cryst. deriv. obtained by distn. of a CHCl₃-EtOH soln. of II unmistakably inhibited the growth of Proteus vulgaris in a diln. as high as 1:10,000. In general, Escherichia coli was inhibited by the same species of lichen as was Proteus vulgaris, but to a lesser extent. None of the species examd. possessed activity against Hemophilus pertussis or Pseudomonas pyocyaneus. The species **Cetraria glauca**, **Parmelia stenophylla**, **Evernia prunastri**, **Usnea dasypoga**, and **Alectoria sarmentosa** inhibited **Actinomyces sulfuroides**, **Trichophyton farineculatum**,

Trichophyton interdigitalis, and Epidermophyton inguinale. Some fungi stimulated *B. subtilis* growth.

L27 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1916:7676 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 10:7676
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 10:1460h-i,1461a-b
TITLE: Studies in protective colloids. Second series:
Cetraria islandica as a protective colloid. I. General colloidal chemical investigation of the **extract** of Iceland moss
AUTHOR(S): Gutbier, A.; Irion, A.; Sauer, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Stuttgart
SOURCE: Kolloid-Zeitschrift (1916), 18, 1-11
CODEN: KOZEA7; ISSN: 0368-6590
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Iceland moss was washed, soaked in K₂CO₃, washed again, then digested with hot water and the soln. ppts. with an equal vol. of alc.; the ppt. was purified by washing, dissolving in water and repprtg. with alc. A soft brown material containing 55% water results. If completely dry it becomes horny and only very slowly sol. in water. It contains 0.32% ash which is not reduced by dialysis of the soln. A 0.1% soln. is not subject to **bacterial** decay and suffers no change in viscosity during 19 days. If washing with K₂CO₃ is omitted the soln. is less stable and slowly forms a gel. The viscosity of the soln. increases with increasing concn. and decreases when the soln. is held at the b.p. for several hours, or heated to boiling and cooled several times. Dil. HCl, NaOH or NaCl do not affect the viscosity either at high or low temps. The colloid migrates toward, and coagulates at, the anode.

L27 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1911:4396 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 5:4396
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 5:802c-f
TITLE: The Principles of Tanning
AUTHOR(S): Parker, J. Gordon
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London (1911), 29, 912-7
CODEN: JSCIAN; ISSN: 0368-4075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Hides cured by any process must be soaked to bring to original green condition before tanning. This is accomplished by soaking in pits of water, sometimes revolving drums are used to hasten the process. The hair is loosened by a satd. lime soln., the process lasting 7-10 days. The unhairing process is both chem. and **bacteriological**; sometimes Na₂S and CaS are used in conjunction with the CaO. The hair is removed by either machine or by hand and as a rule the hide retains 2.5-3.0% of lime. This is removed by a weak soln. of boric, lactic or formic acid. Valonia, myrabolans, gambier, **mimosa** bark together with **extracts** made from chestnut wood and oak wood are the chief tanning agents employed in England. In the tanning proper the hides are first hung in old weak liquors, then they are laid flat in pits containing stronger liquors. In the early stages the color of the leather is developed and the liquors must contain acid to swell and keep the hide open to receive the tannin. The hides next go into pits of stronger liquor and dry ground tanning material is sprinkled between each hide. The tanning is then complete and the leather is removed and scoured. Some tanners give a retannage in

strong liquors made from the quebracho wood, the object being to replace any tan lost in the scouring. After the retanning the leather is oiled and hung in dark sheds for slow drying. When dry the leather is rolled to produce solidity.

L27 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1911:4395 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 5:4395
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 5:802c-f
 TITLE: The Principles of Tanning
 AUTHOR(S): Parker, J. Gordon
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association
 (1911), 5, 446-61
 CODEN: JALCAQ; ISSN: 0002-9726

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Hides cured by any process must be soaked to bring to original green condition before tanning. This is accomplished by soaking in pits of water, sometimes revolving drums are used to hasten the process. The hair is loosened by a satd. lime soln., the process lasting 7-10 days. The unhairing process is both chem. and **bacteriological**; sometimes Na₂S and CaS are used in conjunction with the CaO. The hair is removed by either machine or by hand and as a rule the hide retains 2.5-3.0% of lime. This is removed by a weak soln. of boric, lactic or formic acid. Valonia, myrabolans, gambier, **mimosa** bark together with **extracts** made from chestnut wood and oak wood are the chief tanning agents employed in England. In the tanning proper the hides are first hung in old weak liquors, then they are laid flat in pits containing stronger liquors. In the early stages the color of the leather is developed and the liquors must contain acid to swell and keep the hide open to receive the tannin. The hides next go into pits of stronger liquor and dry ground tanning material is sprinkled between each hide. The tanning is then complete and the leather is removed and scoured. Some tanners give a retannage in strong liquors made from the quebracho wood, the object being to replace any tan lost in the scouring. After the retanning the leather is oiled and hung in dark sheds for slow drying. When dry the leather is rolled to produce solidity.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
	ENTRY	SESSION	
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION	
	-13.02	-37.76	

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=> d bib 125 1-45

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2003-432311 [41] WPIDS
DNC C2003-114439
TI Stable orally administered preparation, useful as immunostimulant or treatment of respiratory disorders, obtained by mixing plant extract with porous inorganic particles and drying.
DC B04 C03 D13
IN FRATER, G; FRATER-SCHROEDER, M; FRATER-SCHRODER, M
PA (BOGA-N) BOGAR AG
CYC 27
PI EP 1297751 A1 20030402 (200341)* DE 11p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
US 2003068358 A1 20030410 (200341)
ADT EP 1297751 A1 EP 2001-123561 20011001; US 2003068358 A1 US 2002-259910
20020930
PRAI EP 2001-123561 20011001

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002:534169 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200534169
TI Composition for treating white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) infected tiger shrimp penaeus monodon and a process for preparation thereof.
AU Desai, Ulhas Manohar (1); Achuthankutty, Chittur Thelakkat; Sreepada, Rayadurga Anantha
CS (1) Goa India
ASSIGNEE: Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, India
PI US 6440466 August 27, 2002
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 27, 2002) Vol. 1261, No. 4, pp. No Pagination.
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-698639 [75] WPIDS
DNN N2002-550904 DNC C2002-197849
TI Exothermic reaction mixture for aroma delivery comprises heat generating particles, volatile component, anti-foaming agent and buffer.
DC A97 D22 E19 P13 P14 P34
IN LI, Y
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC 91
PI WO 2002068005 A1 20020906 (200275)* EN 31p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU DM DZ ES GB GD
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SL TJ TM TR
TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ADT WO 2002068005 A1 WO 2001-US6092 20010226
PRAI WO 2001-US6092 20010226

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-463474 [49] WPIDS
DNC C2002-131834
TI New quaternary phosphonium tanning compound, e.g. tetrakis (hydroxy methyl) phosphonium sulfate, useful for tanning of hides and **animal** skin.
DC D18 E11
IN COLLINS, G R; DASGUPTA, S; JONES, C R
PA (RHOD) RHODIA CONSUMER SPECIALTIES LTD
CYC 98
PI WO 2002038813 A1 20020516 (200249)* EN 41p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2002023788 A 20020521 (200260)
GB 2383049 A 20030618 (200340)
ADT WO 2002038813 A1 WO 2001-GB4939 20011108; AU 2002023788 A AU 2002-23788
20011108; GB 2383049 A WO 2001-GB4939 20011108, GB 2003-5948 20030317
FDT AU 2002023788 A Based on WO 200238813; GB 2383049 A Based on WO 200238813
PRAI GB 2001-5720 20010308; NZ 2000-508114 20001113

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-692984 [75] WPIDS
DNC C2002-196042
TI Composition for **veterinary** use comprises keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, bactericide agent, yeast control agent and anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent.
DC A96 B04 B05 C03
IN HOMEDES BEGUER, J; LOPEZ CABRERA, A
PA (LDEV) LAB DEL ESTEVE SA; (BEGU-I) HOMEDES BEGUER J; (CABR-I) LOPEZ
CABRERA A
CYC 28
PI EP 1228784 A2 20020807 (200275)* EN 10p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
CA 2370323 A1 20020806 (200275) EN
ES 2171147 A1 20020816 (200275)
US 2003068294 A1 20030410 (200327)
ADT EP 1228784 A2 EP 2001-500299 20011228; CA 2370323 A1 CA 2002-2370323
20020204; ES 2171147 A1 ES 2001-254 20010206; US 2003068294 A1 US
2002-43168 20020114
PRAI ES 2001-254 20010206

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-124287 [17] WPIDS
DNC C2002-038279
TI Use of a hydrolyzed vegetable protein produced by enzymatic hydrolysis, as a sebum regulating agent in the treatment of skin conditions e.g. acne.
DC B05 D21
IN BHIDE, V; GOMES, A; KHAIAT, A V
PA (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON PACIFIC PTY LTD; (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON PACIFIC
HOLDING CO LTD
CYC 97
PI EP 1172087 A2 20020116 (200217)* EN 25p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
WO 2002005773 A1 20020124 (200217) EN

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001054326 A 20020117 (200219)
CA 2353057 A1 20020113 (200219) EN
BR 2001003009 A 20020305 (200225)
CN 1337269 A 20020227 (200234)
AU 2001072195 A 20020130 (200236)
JP 2002097155 A 20020402 (200238) 26p
KR 2002007207 A 20020126 (200252)
ADT EP 1172087 A2 EP 2001-306021 20010712; WO 2002005773 A1 WO 2001-AU841
20010713; AU 2001054326 A AU 2001-54326 20010711; CA 2353057 A1 CA
2001-2353057 20010712; BR 2001003009 A BR 2001-3009 20010713; CN 1337269 A
CN 2001-124858 20010711; AU 2001072195 A AU 2001-72195 20010713; JP
2002097155 A JP 2001-214542 20010713; KR 2002007207 A KR 2001-42339
20010713
FDT AU 2001072195 A Based on WO 200205773
PRAI AU 2000-8773 20000713

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-340538 [38] WPIDS
DNN N2002-267698 DNC C2002-097907
TI Providing aromatherapy involves applying liquid composition comprising
aromatherapeutic essential oil to inanimate surface to effect household
function.
DC D22 D23 P34
IN HELMS, P; NASSIF, M R
PA (CALD-N) CALDREA CO
CYC 1
PI CA 2357106 A1 20020311 (200238)* EN 6p
ADT CA 2357106 A1 CA 2001-2357106 20010910
PRAI US 2000-659502 20000911

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2003:207923 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300207923
TI Reduced chemical defence in ant-plants? A critical re-evaluation of a
widely accepted hypothesis.
AU Heil, Martin (1); Delsinne, Thibaut; Hilpert, Andrea; Schuerkens, Steffen;
Andary, Claude; Linsenmair, K. Eduard; Sousa S., Mario; McKey, Doyle
CS (1) Lehrstuhl Zoologie III, Biozentrum, Am Hubland, DE-97074, Wuerzburg,
Germany: heil_martin@web.de Germany
SO Oikos, (December 2002, 2002) Vol. 99, No. 3, pp. 457-468. print.
ISSN: 0030-1299.
DT Article
LA English

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002:463179 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200463179
TI Hyperglycemic effect of leaves of **Mimosa pudica** Linn.
AU Amalraj, T.; Ignacimuthu, S. (1)
CS (1) Bharathiar University, Coimbatore: eri_lc@hotmail.com India
SO Fitoterapia, (July, 2002) Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 351-352.
<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/fitote>. print.

ISSN: 0367-326X.
DT Article
LA English

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 2002135897 EMBASE
TI Effect of **Mimosa pudica** root powder on oestrous cycle and
ovulation in cycling female albino rat, *Rattus norvegicus*.
AU Valsala S.; Karpagaganapathy P.R.
CS Dr. S. Valsala, Department of Zoology, Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar 608002, Tamilnadu, India
SO Phytotherapy Research, (2002) 16/2 (190-192).
Refs: 5
ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-440508 [47] WPIDS
CR 1998-379966 [33]; 1998-380416 [33]
DNC C2001-133003
TI Water purificant for, e.g. aquaculture, comprises mixed solution that
includes bittern, and acids and/or salts.
DC D15 D16
IN IDAKA, E
PA (IDAK-I) IDAKA E
CYC 1
PI US 6254800 B1 20010703 (200147)* 6p
ADT US 6254800 B1 US 1997-897772 19970721
PRAI US 1997-897772 19970721

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 2002035014 EMBASE
TI Anti-implantation and anti-estrogenic activity of the leaf
extracts of **Mimosa pudica** (LINN) in female albino rats.
AU Jamuna Devi Y.; Pravabati D.S.; Tombi Singh H.
CS Y. Jamuna Devi, Imphal College, Zoology Dept., Imphal, India
SO Indian Drugs, (2001) 38/8 (414-417).
Refs: 6
ISSN: 0019-462X CODEN: INDRBA
CY India
DT Journal; Article
FS 030 Pharmacology
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index
029 Clinical Biochemistry
003 Endocrinology
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2001:228238 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100228238

TI Neutralisation of lethality, myotoxicity and toxic enzymes of *Naja kaouthia* venom by *Mimosa pudica* root **extracts**.
AU Mahanta, Monimala; Mukherjee, Ashis Kumar (1)
CS (1) Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University,
Tezpur, 784 028 India
SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology, (April, 2001) Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 55-60.
print.
ISSN: 0378-8741.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2001:576327 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100576327
TI The influence of *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach. thalli
and *Caragana spinosa* (L.) Vahl ex Hornem. annual shoots dry
extracts on the development of experimental stomach ulcer in rats.
AU Dikhtyarenko, V. V.; Safonova, M. Yu.; Safonov, V. V.; Lesiovskaya, E. E.;
Sakanyan, E. I.
SO Rastitel'nye Resursy, (2001) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 51-56. print.
ISSN: 0033-9946.
DT Article
LA Russian
SL English

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-483890 [43] WPIDS
DNC C2000-145827
TI Chrome-tanned leather for e.g. gloves, shoes, furniture or car seats is
treated with dubbing containing antioxidant to reduce hexavalent chromium
release potential.
DC D18 E19
IN MATSCHKAL, H; NAGEL, S; SADDINGTON, M; SAGALA, J
PA (SCIL) SCHILL & SEILACHER GMBH & CO
CYC 1
PI DE 19860610 A1 20000706 (200043)* 6p
ADT DE 19860610 A1 DE 1998-19860610 19981229
PRAI DE 1998-19860610 19981229

L25 ANSWER 16 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 2000:500166 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000500287
TI Rapid changes in the size of different functional organ and muscle groups
during refueling in a long-distance migrating shorebird.
AU Piersma, Theunis (1); Gudmundsson, Gudmundur A.; Lilliendahl, Kristjan
CS (1) Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), 1790 AB, Den Burg,
Texel Netherlands
SO Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, (July August, 1999) Vol. 72, No. 4,
pp. 405-415. print.
ISSN: 1522-2152.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 17 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002224376 MEDLINE
DN 21957629 PubMed ID: 11962537

TI **Mimosa pudica** may possess antidepressant actions in the rat.
AU Molina M; Contreras C M; Tellez-Alcantara P
CS Laboratorio de Conducta, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicologicas,
Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico.. mimoli@bugs.invest.uv.mx
SO PHYTOMEDICINE, (1999 Nov) 6 (5) 319-23.
Journal code: 9438794. ISSN: 0944-7113.
CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200205
ED Entered STN: 20020419
Last Updated on STN: 20020613
Entered Medline: 20020507

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 1999123713 EMBASE
TI Organic cesium carrier(s) in lichen.
AU Nedic O.; Stankovic A.; Stankovic S.
CS O. Nedic, INEP, Inst. Application of Nuclear Energy, Banatska 31b, 11080
Zemun, Yugoslavia. anas@inep.co.yu
SO Science of the Total Environment, (1999) 227/2-3 (93-100).
Refs: 34
ISSN: 0048-9697 CODEN: STEVA8
PUI S 0048-9697(98)00404-5
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article
FS 014 Radiology
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2000083252 MEDLINE
DN 20083252 PubMed ID: 10616962
TI Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities in extracts from
medicinal trees used in the 'Caatinga' region in northeastern Brazil.
AU Desmarchelier C; Romao R L; Coussio J; Ciccia G
CS Catedra de Microbiologia Industrial y Biotecnologia, Facultad de Farmacia
y Bioquimica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina.
SO JOURNAL OF ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, (1999 Oct) 67 (1) 69-77.
Journal code: 7903310. ISSN: 0378-8741.
CY Ireland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200001
ED Entered STN: 20000204
Last Updated on STN: 20000204
Entered Medline: 20000124

L25 ANSWER 20 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1998:154538 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800154538
TI Characterization and identification of the allergenic protein components
of two airborne pollen **extracts**, Amaranthus spinosus and
Mimosa pudica.
AU Abong, J. M.; Helm, R. M.; Ramirez, B. D.; Cockrell, G.; Caviles, A. P.;
Cavinta, L. L.; Santos, C. J.; Cabaluna, M. M.; Agbayani, B. F.

CS UP-PGH Philippines
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (Jan., 1998) Vol. 101, No. 1
PART 2, pp. S201.
Meeting Info.: 54th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy,
Asthma and Immunology Washington, DC, USA March 13-18, 1998 American
Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology
. ISSN: 0091-6749.
DT Conference
LA English

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1997:248995 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799548198
TI Ecological status of Beaucarnea gracilis, and endemic species of the
Semi-arid Tehuacan Valley, Mexico.
AU Cardel, Yuria; Rico-Gray, Victor (1); Garcia-Franco, Jose G.; Thien,
Leonard B.
CS (1) Dep. Ecología Vegetal, Inst. Ecología, A.C., Apdo. Postal 63, Xalapa,
VER 91000 Mexico
SO Conservation Biology, (1997) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 367-374.
ISSN: 0888-8892.
DT Article
LA English
SL English; Spanish

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97426324 MEDLINE
DN 97426324 PubMed ID: 9283028
TI Galactomannan from the seeds of **Mimosa** scabrella: a scale-up
process.
AU Ganter J L; Cardoso A T; Kaminski M; Reicher F
CS Department of Biochemistry, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba-PR,
Brazil.. ganter@bio.ufpr.br
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL MACROMOLECULES, (1997 Aug) 21 (1-2)
137-40.
Journal code: 7909578. ISSN: 0141-8130.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199712
ED Entered STN: 19980109
Last Updated on STN: 19980109
Entered Medline: 19971215

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1997:481651 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799780854
TI Effects of **Mimosa** bark **extract** containing condensed
tannins on rumen metabolism in sheep and milk production by grazing cows.
AU Mashudi, I. M. Brookes; Holmes, C. W.; Wilson, G. F.
CS Dep. Animal Sci., Massey Univ., Private Bag 11222, Palmerston N. New
Zealand
SO Proceedings of the New Zealand Society of Animal Production, (1997) Vol.
57, No. 0, pp. 126-129.
ISSN: 0370-2731.
DT Article
LA English

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 1998405556 EMBASE
TI [Central effects of the constituents of **Mimosa** ophthalmocentra
Mart. ex Benth].
EFECTOS CENTRALES DE LOS CONSTITUYENTES DE **MIMOSA** OPTHALMOCENTRA
MART. EX BENTH.
AU Batista L.M.; Nobrega de Almeida R.
CS R. Nobrega de Almeida, Departamento Fisiologia e Patologia, Laboratorio
Tecnologia Farmaceutica, Universidade Federal da Paraiba, Caixa Postal
5009, CEP 58051-970, Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil
SO Acta Farmaceutica Bonaerense, (1997) 16/2 (83-86).
Refs: 6
ISSN: 0326-2383 CODEN: AFBODJ
CY Argentina
DT Journal; Article
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Spanish
SL English; Spanish

L25 ANSWER 25 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1995-299455 [39] WPIDS
DNC C1995-134019
TI Skin prepn. for treating atopic dermatitis - contains calcium carbonate
prepd. from fossils.
DC B06 D21 E33
PA (FUJI-I) FUJIWARA T
CYC 1
PI JP 07196434 A 19950801 (199539)* 4p
ADT JP 07196434 A JP 1993-352073 19931230
PRAI JP 1993-352073 19931230

L25 ANSWER 26 OF 45 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST on STN
AN 950745061 JICST-EPlus
TI Screening of Tissue Cultures and Thalli of Lichens and Some of Their
Active Constituents for Inhibition of Tumor Promoter-Induced Epstein-Barr
Virus Activation.
AU YAMAMOTO Y; MIURA Y; KINOSHITA Y; HIGUCHI M
YAMADA Y
MURAKAMI A; KOSHIMIZU K
OHIGASHI H
CS Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Osaka, JPN
Nara Inst. Sci. and Technol., Nara, JPN
Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, JPN
Kinki Univ., Wakayama, JPN
SO Chem Pharm Bull, (1995) vol. 43, no. 8, pp. 1388-1390. Journal Code:
G0504A (Fig. 1, Tbl. 2, Ref. 16)
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA English
STA New

L25 ANSWER 27 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1995:478470 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598492770
TI Physicochemical characterization of raw oils from some Sonoran desert
leguminous seeds.

AU Ortega-Nieblas, M. (1); Vazquez-Moreno, L.
CS (1) Cent. Invest. Cientificas Tecnol., Univ. de Sonora, Apdo. Postal 1819,
Hermosillo, Sonora 83000 Mexico
SO Grasas y Aceites, (1995) Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 1-5.
ISSN: 0017-3495.
DT Article
LA Spanish
SL Spanish; English

L25 ANSWER 28 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 94383595 EMBASE
DN 1994383595
TI Immunologically active polysaccharide from **Cetraria islandica**.
AU Ingolfsdottir K.; Jurcic K.; Fischer B.; Wagner H.
CS Department of Pharmacy, University of Iceland, S-101 Reykjavik, Iceland
SO Planta Medica, (1994) 60/6 (527-531).
ISSN: 0032-0943 CODEN: PLMEAA
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1994:544489 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598004037
TI Pesticidal potentials of tropical plants-I. Insecticidal activity in leaf extracts of sixty plants.
AU Williams, Lawrence A. D.; Mansingh, Ajai (1)
CS (1) Dep. Zoology, P.O. Box 12, Univ. West Indies, Kingston 7 Jamaica
SO Insect Science and its Application, (1993) Vol. 14, No. 5-6, pp. 697-700.
ISSN: 0191-9040.
DT Article
LA English
SL English; French

L25 ANSWER 30 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 93160307 EMBASE
DN 1993160307
TI Mutagenic potencies of medicinal plants screened in the Ames test.
AU Bresolin S.; Ferrao Vargas V.M.
CS Departamento de Biofisica, Instituto de Biociencias, Univ. Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Avenida A.J. Renner, 10,90250 Porto Alegre, Brazil
SO Phytotherapy Research, (1993) 7/3 (260-262).
ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
052 Toxicology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 31 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1993:392349 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396067649

TI Inhibition of tyrosinase activity by cultured lichen tissues and bionts.
AU Higuchi, Masako (1); Miura, Yasutaka; Boohene, Jeanette; Kinoshita, Yasuhiro; Yamamoto, Yoshikazu; Yoshimura, Isao; Yamada, Yasuyuki
CS (1) Res. Center, Nippon Paint Co. Ltd., Negayawa, Osaka 572 Japan
SO Planta Medica, (1993) Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 253-255.
ISSN: 0032-0943.

DT Article
LA English

L25 ANSWER 32 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93038456 MEDLINE

DN 93038456 PubMed ID: 1417692
TI The use of tannin from chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).
AU Krisper P; Tisler V; Skubic V; Rupnik I; Kobal S
CS Jugotanin Chemical Industry, Sevnica, Slovenia.
SO BASIC LIFE SCIENCES, (1992) 59 1013-9. Ref: 5
Journal code: 0360077. ISSN: 0090-5542.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English
FS Priority Journals

EM 199211

ED Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19930122
Entered Medline: 19921117

L25 ANSWER 33 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 6

AN 1993:277992 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396008217

TI Cytotoxic activity of some Mexican plants used in traditional medicine.
AU Villarreal, M. L.; Alonso, D.; Melesio, G.
CS South Biomedical Res. Unit, Instiutto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Xochitepec, Morelos Mexico
SO Fitoterapia, (1992) Vol. 63, No. 6, pp. 518-522.
ISSN: 0367-326X.

DT Article
LA English

L25 ANSWER 34 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 92355856 EMBASE

DN 1992355856

TI Effects of saponins from **Mimosa tenuiflora** on lymphoma cells and lymphocytes.

AU Jiang Y.; Weniger B.; Haag-Barrurier M.; Anton R.; Beck J.-P.; Italiano L.
CS Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculte de Pharmacie, BP 24, 67401 Illkirch Cedex, France

SO Phytotherapy Research, (1992) 6/6 (310-313).
ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH

CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article

FS 016 Cancer

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry

030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 35 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 91309023 EMBASE
DN 1991309023
TI Evaluation of the mutagenic potential of tepezcohuite in the Drosophila wing spot test.
AU Pimentel P.A.E.; Cruces M.M.P.; Zimmering S.
CS Departamento de Genetica, Instituto Nacional de, Investigaciones Nucleares, Salazar, Mexico
SO Mutation Research - Mutation Research Letters, (1991) 264/3 (115-116).
ISSN: 0165-7992 CODEN: MRLEDH
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article
FS 052 Toxicology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

L25 ANSWER 36 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1990-045608 [07] WPIDS
DNN N1990-034985 DNC C1990-019856
TI Use of tannic acid and inorganic tanning agents - for fixing tissues, organs, parasites, bacteria, viruses, cell parts and microbes.
DC B04 D16 J04 S03
PA (SCHU-I) SCHUBERT W
CYC 1
PI DE 3822183 A 19900208 (199007)* 3p
ADT DE 3822183 A DE 1988-3822183 19880701
PRAI DE 1988-3822183 19880701; DE 1988-821678 19880701

L25 ANSWER 37 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1991:124470 BIOSIS
DN BR40:56155
TI COMMON FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR MATERIALS PREPARATION PROPERTIES AND USES SECOND EDITION.
AU BAUER K; GARBE D; SURBURG H
CS CORVEYBLICK 41, D-3450 HOLZMINDEN, FRG.
SO BAUER, K., D. GARBE AND H. SURBURG. COMMON FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR MATERIALS: PREPARATION, PROPERTIES AND USES, SECOND EDITION. XI+218P. VCH PUBLISHERS, INC.: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA; VCH VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH: WEINHEIM, GERMANY. ILLUS. (1990) 0 (0), XI+218P.
ISBN: 0-89573-919-4, 3-527-27961-X.
DT Book
FS BR; OLD
LA English

L25 ANSWER 38 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 90123818 EMBASE
DN 1990123818
TI Biochemical mechanisms and effects of *Mimosa pudica* (Linn) on experimental urolithiasis in rats.
AU Joyamma V.; Gurumadhva Rao S.; Hrishikeshavan H.J.; Aroor A.R.; Kulkarni D.R.
CS Department of Pharmacology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal 576 119, India
SO Indian Journal of Experimental Biology, (1990) 28/3 (237-240).

ISSN: 0019-5189 CODEN: IJEBA6
CY India
DT Journal; Article
FS 028 Urology and Nephrology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

L25 ANSWER 39 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN
AN 91188616 MEDLINE
DN 91188616 PubMed ID: 2082565
TI Inactivation of *strongyloides stercoralis* filariform larvae in vitro by six Jamaican plant extracts and three commercial anthelmintics.
AU Robinson R D; Williams L A; Lindo J F; Terry S I; Mansingh A
CS Department of Zoology, U.W.I., Jamaica.
SO WEST INDIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, (1990 Dec) 39 (4) 213-7.
Journal code: 0417410. ISSN: 0043-3144.
CY Jamaica
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199105
ED Entered STN: 19910526
Last Updated on STN: 19910526
Entered Medline: 19910506

L25 ANSWER 40 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 91362535 MEDLINE
DN 91362535 PubMed ID: 2103705
TI [Pharmacological properties in vitro of various **extracts** of *Mimosa tenuiflora* (tepescuite)].
Propiedades farmacologicas in vitro de algunos **extractos** de *Mimosa tenuiflora* (tepescuite).
AU Meckes-Lozoya M; Lozoya X; Gonzalez J L
CS Unidad de Investigacion en Medicina Tradicional y Desarrollo de Medicamentos, IMSS, Mexico.
SO ARCHIVOS DE INVESTIGACION MEDICA, (1990 Apr-Jun) 21 (2) 163-9.
Journal code: 0262036. ISSN: 0066-6769.
CY Mexico
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Spanish
FS Priority Journals
EM 199110
ED Entered STN: 19911027
Last Updated on STN: 19911027
Entered Medline: 19911009

L25 ANSWER 41 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1989-250015 [35] WPIDS
DNC C1989-111344
TI Compsn. for scalp hair regeneration and regrowth etc. - comprises **extracts** of cortex, small branches or leaves of *Mimosa tenuiflora* Leguminosae.
DC B04 D21
IN IZUNDEGUI, M F J
PA (IZUN-N) IZUNDEGUI MACDONNEL; (MACD-I) IZUNDEGUI MACDONNEL
CYC 14
PI EP 329834 A 19890830 (198935)* EN 4p
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

JP 01216910 A 19890830 (198941)
JP 03027525 B 19910416 (199119)
ADT EP 329834 A EP 1988-119393 19881122; JP 01216910 A JP 1988-323164
19881220; JP 03027525 B JP 1988-323164 19881220
PRAI US 1988-150771 19880128

L25 ANSWER 42 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1988:221031 BIOSIS
DN BA85:110266
TI COMPARISON OF YEAST BIOMASS PRODUCTION IN FIVE WOOD AQUEOUS EXTRACTS.
AU STANLAKE G J
CS BIOL. DEP., HARDIN-SIMMONS UNIV., ABILENE, TEX. 79698.
SO J AGRIC FOOD CHEM, (1988) 36 (2), 285-287.
CODEN: JAFCAU. ISSN: 0021-8561.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L25 ANSWER 43 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1978:229759 BIOSIS
DN BA66:42256
TI L SERINE O SULFATE LYASE A NEW ENZYME IN EXTRACTS FROM HIGHER PLANTS.
AU MURAKOSHI I; SANDA A; HAGINIWA J
CS FAC. PHARM. SCI., UNIV. CHIBA, 1-33 YAYOI, CHIBA 280, JPN.
SO CHEM PHARM BULL (TOKYO), (1977) 25 (7), 1829-1832.
CODEN: CPBTAL. ISSN: 0009-2363.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L25 ANSWER 44 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1967-01903G [00] WPIDS
TI Improving the development of growing **animals**.
DC B00 C03 D13
PA (PREY) PROD CHIM & CELLULOSE REY
CYC 5
PI BE 648978 A 19650114 (196800)*
CH 443867 A (196801)
DE 1492909 A (196801)
GB 1073085 A (196801)
DE 1492909 B 19740905 (197437)
NL 146696 B 19750815 (197539)
PRAI FR 1963-938190 19630614

L25 ANSWER 45 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1967-06564G [00] WPIDS
TI Nitrogenous **animal** feeds.
DC C00
PA (PREY) INST NAT DE LA RECH AGRONOMIQUE & PR
CYC 6
PI BE 675903 A (196800)*
DE 1692441 A (196801)
FR 1453261 A (196801)
GB 1099583 A (196801)
NL 6601286 A (196801)
US 3507662 A (196801)
PRAI FR 1965-4208 19650203; FR 1965-4787 19650208